

It's High Time for Warm Wearables

We are now prepared for the cold and stormy days with a full line of

Men's Fur and Tweed Coats, Sweaters, and Sweater Coats, Mackinaw Coats, Leather Lined and Wool Mitts & Gloves

A large assortment of Wool and Fleece Underwear in two piece and combinations.

Just a few words about our Felt Shoes, Overshoes, Light and Heavy Rubbers

Never before has our stock been so complete and as prices have advanced in all lines we bought very heavy before the rise and especially Heavy Rubbers and Overshoes, we bought a large stock at greatly reduced prices and our customers will reap the benefit, when these are all sold prices will be advanced.

We would ask you to call in and get our prices and examine the quality before buying elsewhere.

J. V. BERSCHT

THE STORE OF QUALITY

We carry a large stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Kosey Korner Slippers

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

Cash

prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

RED CROSS AND PATRIOTIC FUND

AUCTION SALE

The following animals which have been donated to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds will be sold at the

C. P. R. DEPOT, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 11th

Right after the north train arrives at 1.32 p.m.

HOLSTEIN CALF—Donated by Alex. McNaughton.
A FEW HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE—Donated by Fred Bicknell.
PUREBRED BELTED HAMPSHIRE PIG—Donated by Ed. Byrd, Carstairs.

TERMS CASH

Any person wishing to donate any live stock for above purposes are requested to bring same to this sale.

Land and Pre-emption Map

There has just been issued by the Department of the Interior a new edition of the "Land and Pre-emption" map which gives useful and interesting information, corrected to a recent date, with regard to the land situation and the pre-emption and purchased homestead areas throughout the three Western provinces.

Figures in green show at a glance the number of quarter sections in each township that are still available for homestead entry, also the area within which quarter sections may be pre-empted. Boundaries of Dominion Land Agencies, and the location of Forestry and Indian Reserves are also clearly shown. All townships which have been surveyed are set out in a distinctive buff coloring.

Copies of the publication may be procured free of charge upon application to the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa

FOR SALE BY U.F.A.

Three wood grain bins capacity 1000 bushels each, on skids ready for moving, to be sold at below lumber prices. One set of new 5-ton Aylmer scales at below cost. Apply to Wm. Rupp, Didsbury.

FINE FARM FOR SALE

160 acres, two miles northwest of Didsbury. 55 acres broken, balance in pasture, for further information inquire of owner, J. F. MILLER, 129 Brainerd St., Naperville, Ill. n29p

\$10.00 REWARD

A two-yr.-old red steer with some white spots, branded 6 F on right ribs, ears chewed. Pro- baby west of town. Reward \$5 for locating, or \$10 in town. R. B. MARTIN, Banff, Alta.

Wilson in Lead

Complete returns of the elections in the U. S. have not yet been received but this morning's reports put Wilson in the lead with the election still in doubt. Democrats almost certain of a majority in Congress and state. The returns while still incomplete make Wilson reasonably certain of 232 votes in the electoral college and seems to give Hughes 218. There are 81 votes still in doubt, 266 being required for an election.

More Light

The Council met on Monday night, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Reed, Wood, Durrer, Wrigglesworth, Good, Secretary Brusso and Solicitor Freeman present. Councillor Herber absent.

A few communications were read and accounts passed.

Two bylaws, one appointing Mr. E. E. Freeman solicitor for the town and the other appointing Mr. J. Mjolsness Electric Power Superintendent were each given three readings and passed.

The Council decided that the electric lights should be kept on till after the midnight train arrived and also started at 5 a.m. instead of 5.30 because of the demand for same.

On motion it was decided that the annual meeting of the ratepayers should be held on Monday evening, November 27th, in the basement of the schoolhouse.

Matters relating to Board of Works and street lighting were discussed and disposed of and the Council adjourned.

School Report

ROOM IV

Grade VIII—Herbie Brubacher, Vera Sexsmith, Bruce Paton, Maggie Sexsmith, Ethel Mortimer, Vera Hehn, Harry Atkins, Stanley McLean, Melville Cooper, Edna Ruby, Leslie Roeth, Leona Weber, Edith Hardy.

Grade VI—Myra Herber, Aylmer Liesemer, Ernest Clark, Laura Good, (Willard Ryckman and Orval Paton, equal), Edith Proctor, Paul Spink, Pearl Ruby, Rosy Rupp, Olive Gathercole, Earl Ruby, Wilfred Saunders.

A E KERR, Teacher

ROOM III

Grade V—Ruth Brubacher, Thelma Sexsmith, Orlando Hehn, Ida Gertz, Marjorie Good, Hubert Jones, Elmer Mack, Irene Walder, Winnie Moyle, Ralph LeBlanc.

Senior IV—Grace Hunsperger, Fern Stauffer, Granville Paton, Edith Anderson, Tom Reed, Melvin Ness, Walter Bates, Laura Liesemer, Arthur Amacher, Ruby Hunsperger, Annie Ness, (Lillie Mack and Frank Burrell, equal), Evelyn Liesemer, Eva Dick, Emma Walder, Orville Geiger, Melvin Geib.

Junior IV—Kathleen Osmond, Alene Schmelke, George Bricker, Jacob Dick, Ross Youngs, Lyle Cressman, Clifford Mortimer, Russell Berscht, Nyle Hunsperger, Willie Wrigglesworth. H. C. LIESEMER

STRAYED

From W. Hardy's farm, two mares; one bay aged 3 years and one dark brown aged 2 years, bay mare is a little lame; brown mare has extra long tail; both have little white in forehead. Please give information or return to W. O. Bates, Didsbury.

ESTRAY

Estray steer on premises of C. Deadrick, S. E. 1/4 Sec. 5, Tp. 32, R. 1, W. 5. One red steer with a few white spots has horns, branded E on left ribs just back of front leg. JOHN A. SWANSON, Brandreader

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$ 58.00
C. L. Peterson.....	20.00
A Friend.....	10.00
	88.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$ 26.00
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Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 7.00
A Friend.....	5.00
	\$12.00

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.
Consign to any terminal elevator.
MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—4 dairy heifer calves and one Shorthorn bull calf, \$100—near Grand Centre School. Josiah Good.

APPLES! APPLES! 100 boxes of Jonathan Wagners, etc., at \$1.50 while they last. 5 lbs. for 25c at Purcell's.

Try the New Model Bakery Bread, 3 loaves for 25c at Purcell's.

WE can handle a limited amount of Live Hens and Cockerels weekly. M. Weber.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Give Your Wife an Interest

In the family's financial progress by opening a Joint Account in the Union Bank of Canada, in her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient arrangement, for then either can attend to the banking when in town, making deposits or withdrawing money. In case of death, the balance automatically goes to the survivor.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall
Phone Central
DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

OH, SUCH A HEADACHE!

Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Disordered stomach—sluggish liver does it. Cheer up! here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They put the stomach and bowels right. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

THE CONGESTION FROM A BAD COLD LOOSENED UP IN ONE HOUR

If Rubbed on at Night
You're Well Next Morning
Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

The Study of Russian

German as a language will not be popular in Canada after the war. Neither for the matter of that will it be popular anywhere else in the British Empire. Which is not to be wondered at. No doubt a certain number of people, attracted by German literature and anxious to study at first hand the amazing phenomena of the Hun mind as disclosed during the last two years, will learn German in future. But most people will leave it severely alone. What will take its place? Unquestionably French will be studied more than ever. But there is one language besides French which Canadian students would do well to acquire. That is Russian. After the war Canada's trade with Russia should grow rapidly. The channels through which it will flow are now being made by the shipment of war supplies. In the future these channels will be deepened. And the need for a closer understanding between Canada and Russia will then be imperative.—Vancouver World.

"There will be ladies coming as well, sergeant; how many do you think you can seat?"
"Four hundred, sir, easy — sitting familiar!"—London Opinion.

PERSONALS.

Ontario Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. JOHN ACKERT, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.

At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unflinching success. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial. For headache, backache, hot flashes, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient. In either tablet or liquid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets not only the original but the best Little Liver Pills, first put up over 40 years ago, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, have been much imitated but never equaled, as thousands attest. They're purely vegetable, being made up of concentrated and refined medicinal principles extracted from the roots of American plants. Do not gripe. One or two for stomach corrective, three or four for cathartic.

Seedy Stranger: I would like to secure a place in your moving picture company.

Manager: Are you an actor?
Stranger: Yes.
Manager: Had any experience acting without audiences?
Stranger: Acting without audiences is what has brought me here!

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style
and Value. Guaranteed
for all climates.



ASK
YOUR
DEALER

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50c bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes doctor's bill small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

More War Economy

Customer: But these cigars seem shorter than the others I had at the same price?
Plausible Salesman: Yessir: you see the makers of that special brand found that gentlemen threw away about an inch of each cigar, so they decided to save on that by making them a trifle shorter.—Passing Show.

STARTED WORK AGAIN AFTER 60

St. Raphael, Ont.
"Four years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not work. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them, and found the pains were leaving me and that I was feeling better. After I had taken six other boxes of

GinPills

FORTHE KIDNEYS
I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old.
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 00

Uncle John (to his nephew): This is a wonderful luncheon for one and sixpence.
Nephew: Splendid! Let's have another.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Willing to Do Business

An English milkman had just finished his morning's round, and was returning home as he was addressed by an enlisting sergeant.
"Well, my man," said the sergeant, "would you like to serve the King? It would be the making of you."
"That I would," said the milkman, very excited. "How much does he take a day?"—Christian Register.

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and tender the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and that their operation is altogether health-giving.

Some Have to Be

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at a dinner in Washington, praised the pensions and allowances made by the British Government in the present war.

"The English Government, after this war," he said, "won't have to be charged with neglect, parsimony, or ingratitude."

"After this war the schoolboy's definition of a veteran won't have the ring of truth that it may have sometimes in the past."

"A schoolboy, you know, once wrote in his examination paper: 'An old soldier is called a vegetarian.'"

It Makes New Friends Every Day.

—Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the West and Far North, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

Germans Invited to Eat Bones

German science has exercised its ingenuity in every direction in the search for substitutes for fat. Among the most valuable results are those connected with the food value of bones. It has been discovered that reboiled and dried bones yield, to begin with, 10 per cent. of fat of excellent quality and very useful for domestic cooking. Besides this, capital gravy is thus produced. After this the bones can be dried and boiled again and ground to powder. This contains 24.41 per cent. of protein and 13.11 per cent. of fat. Experiments made by the Foodstuff Department of the East Prussian Chamber of Agriculture show that pigs, poultry and horses thrive on this diet.

"My daughter," said the father, "has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."
"Yes," replied the Count, bristling up. "Zat is what I am."—Exchange.

Think Twice Before Selling

Fable of the Man Who Did Not Want to Sell His Farm

A farmer who had decided to sell his property listed it with a real estate dealer who wrote a very good description of the place. When the agent read it over to the farmer for his approval, the old man said, "Read that again." After the second reading the farmer sat for several moments in a thoughtful mood, finally said, "I don't believe I want to sell. I've been looking for just such a place all my life and it never occurred to me that I had it until you described it to me. No, I don't want to sell out."

This story contains a lesson for farmers whether the story is only fiction or an actual occurrence. Many do not appreciate their own farms until someone points out the desirable features. Again, real estate men have a way of describing a farm or other property, bringing out the merits and passing over the undesirable features in a way to give the reader a very exaggerated idea of the farm, while every statement about it may be strictly accurate.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Canada's Semi-Centennial.

Next Dominion Day in Canada will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the nation. Its people are indulging in no flattering or false illusions at present; rather are they preparing to respond to further calls upon their loyalty, no matter what sacrifices may be involved; but they would be more or less than human if they did not cherish the hope that next Dominion Day may be observed in the assurance of an established and enduring peace throughout the Empire, and throughout the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Visitor: Have you clubs for women in this town?

Resident: No, madam. I am glad to say that, as yet, we have been able to control our women without the use of clubs.



THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful,
Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today
and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

Spent Countless Nights Unable to Rest or Sleep

Was Run Down and in Terribly Nervous Condition—By
Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Gained Regularly

In this letter is told once more the story which comes from many thousands of women. It is the story of exhausted nerves, of a run-down system and of all the accompanying misery of sleeplessness, headaches and loss of energy and vigor.

But there is a silver lining to this cloud. There is the light of new hope and courage which comes with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This letter is so representative of the kind we are daily receiving that you can judge from it what you might expect from this treatment under similar circumstances.

Mrs. Conrad Schmidt, R. R. No. 1, Milverton, Ont., writes: "Two years ago last spring I was run down, had nervous prostration, and was in a terribly nervous condition. I could not sleep or eat. Could scarcely count the nights that I passed without sleep, and if I did eat, had sick headaches and vomiting spells. My limbs would swell so badly that it hurt me to walk. I would jump up

in bed, awakened by bad dreams; in fact, I was so bad I thought I could not live, and started to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food without much hope.

"It was not long before I began to improve under this treatment, and I can truthfully say it has done me a world of good. It took some time to get the nervous system restored, but I kept right on using the Nerve Food regularly, and gradually gained in health and strength. I have a fine baby boy now. He weighed 12 lbs. at birth, and though my friends were anxious after the condition I was in, I got over that fine, and now weigh 120 lbs. Before using the Nerve Food I was a mere skeleton."

You are not asked to expect miracles from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. But if you are willing to feed back your exhausted nerves to health and strength you can depend absolutely on this great food cure to produce the desired results. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices • Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Established 1857

The Market Report

Supplied by Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Limited, Winnipeg

A very positive feature of the world's wheat situation under the conditions now existing is that the markets are more sensitive to bullish than to bearish news. The underlying condition is bullish, and while this will not prevent wide price fluctuations, the chances are more favorable to the maintenance of a high level than to any permanent decline.

So far as present indications are a criterion, the beginning of the third year in the European struggle finds the wheat position the strongest it has been since that eventful August of 1914. In two out of three seasons of the war the harvests have been disappointing. In 1914 it might well be said that the breadstuffs needs of the world were almost wholly dependent on this continent, and while 1915 was a most favorable year in the surplus producing countries, the present season is one of disappointment.

The wheat market since the first of last July has been a most remarkable one. There have been great bull periods before, but it is very doubtful if these great price movements have been based on such substantial grounds. The trade has never seen heretofore a market which recorded so great an advance ostensibly on sheer speculation, and when that speculation went "stale" failed to turn sharply in the other direction and record a decline almost equal to the advance, if indeed it did not show a loss greater than the upturn.

It is the firm undertone of the market at the higher level that is most impressive. It is confirmatory of the strong commercial position of wheat independent of speculation. Few will dispute that previous to last week there was a decided shift in speculative sentiment to the short side of the market when prices had shown such marked hesitancy to go higher. Based on the history of previous bull markets, this growing bearishness had excellent precedence, but these abnormal times and the market proved to be stronger than the speculative element realize.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A countryman, while walking along a street, saw a sign: "Please ring the bell for the caretaker." After reflecting for a few minutes he walked up and pulled the bell. After waiting a while, an angry-faced man appeared. "Are you the caretaker?" asked the caller. "Yes, what do you want?" "I saw the notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring it yourself."

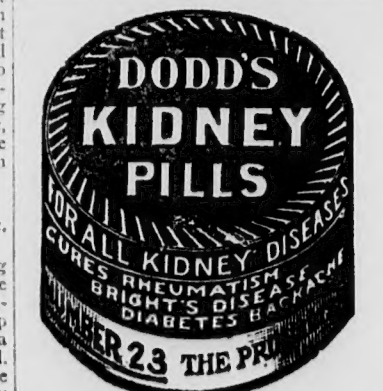
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 2. Used in French Hospitals with SUCCESSFUL CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, NERVOUS SYSTEM, BLOOD POOR, DEBILITY, LOSS OF ENERGY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, FADING MEMORY. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Willard.)

Wood's Phospholine. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Fading Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Willard.)

WANTED—Representative, either sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

Overcrowding the Roads

As the number of motor cars multiplies, the more evident it is that constant care by motorists is required. The highways are not being widened proportionately. There is a continually greater demand upon the available road space. Suppose a million or a million and a half new cars come on the market next season. Many of these will be operated by inexperienced drivers. There will be many accidents, of course. One great trouble is that even an experienced and careful driver is not safe, because an irresponsible person may at any moment run into him.—Editorial in Providence Journal.



PLANS FOR PLACING IMMIGRANTS ON THE LAND AFTER THE WAR

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Lord Shaughnessy Says That There Must Be a Selection of the Desired Classes and a Refusal to Accept Any and Every Settler Who Might Offer to Come to Canada

Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, after returning from a prolonged tour of inspection of the company's system in the West, gave a most cheering report on conditions in the four Western Provinces.

Being asked about immigration after the war, His Lordship made several important statements. In the first place, he said that even if there was a movement toward Canada immediately after the war, it could not be handled, since it would take considerable time to get the troops back, and there would be a great deal of preliminary adjustment in Europe. In the second place, he said that after the war there ought to be a much more thorough administration of the immigration problem.

He said that in addition to dealing in a better way with the immigrant after he reached Canada, there should be perfect supervision at the point of origin. There must be a selection of the desired classes, and refusal to accept any and every settler who might offer to come to Canada.

In the third place, His Lordship said that after the war every means would be used to present the advantages of Canada to the intending settlers and to all desirable colonists who might wish to make new homes in new countries.

The Canadian Pacific would continue to make every effort to aid these settlers after they reached the Dominion. He expected that the policy of the ready-made farm would be continued, but he thought that instead of building houses, immigrants might be furnished with materials for buildings at the lowest possible prices and be allowed to construct their own buildings, thus reducing the cost and affording the newcomers employment for the first months of their residence in the Dominion.

"We have no manner of doubt with reference to the future of Canada after the war," said His Lordship. "In the course of a few years there will be a satisfactory immigration from Europe, and the development of the country will continue and go forward as rapidly as is desirable. Canada has fully demonstrated its productive capacity, and in the course of a few years, if we do our duty, it will be the equal of any country in the world. With reference to the Western Provinces, I would say that I have never wavered in my faith in them."

Clothing Prices to Ascend Now

Shortage of 200,000,000 pounds of wool confronts the clothiers of America, and unless sheep raisers in that continent get busy at once, winters are going to be colder for millions of persons who cannot meet higher prices, dealers declared in New York. The increasing difficulty of getting wool from abroad, and the amazing shortage of the product in this country is expected to cause a rise in the prices of woolen goods which will be unparalleled.

War and Women's Work

New Place of Women Brought About by War Conditions

The new place of women in the world is considered in an interesting article in the London Times. The dominant idea is that women have become the comrades of men. That implies equality—not uniformity. There is danger of the loss of certain little graceful courtesies—such as the raising of the hat or the man opening the door for the woman. If we keep steadily in view the idea of equality and justice we may be confident that what is good will survive, and what is superfluous will disappear.

After all, there was a good deal of humbug and hypocrisy in the old system. The man's hat was raised punctiliously, but somewhere some drunken husband was beating his wife, some loafer was living on his wife's hard work and savings. The woman was so sanctified that she must be protected from the arduous and dangerous labor of making a cross on a ballot; but she could scrub a floor. In this delicate feminine task of floor-washing she went down on her knees, thereby offering a curious resemblance to the old-fashioned gallant lover proposing marriage. It may have happened that the lover went down on his knees before marriage and the wife afterwards.

The occasion of the Times' article, of course, is the part taken by women in the present war. Women have been seen running omnibuses and working in munition factories. Truly an amazing spectacle, calculated to win men over to woman's suffrage! The danger, and the toil, and the drudgery and the anxiety connected with bringing up a family counted for nothing. But during the war it has been discovered that women are capable of doing hard work. So possibly they may win the suffrage. The woman omnibus conductor has done in a few months what the poor toiler at the needle and the wash tub could not do in centuries. —Toronto Star.

Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. . . . Nine soldiers in ten would have played off for momentary results. They would have hurled into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off half-trained territorials after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought. —The New Republic.

Life of Great Guns

The Life of Modern Artillery Pieces Is Comparatively Short

The life of a gun depends upon the progress of erosion, which sooner or later is certain to impair the accuracy of fire, according to Iron Age. Erosion is caused by the action of the explosive gases at high temperature and pressure. The hot gases cause a thin film of steel to absorb heat. The film expands and becomes set. Upon the release of the pressure it contracts, which causes minute cracks that grow larger with every discharge. As they increase in size they form passageways for more hot gas, and that tends to enlarge them still further. The inner surface thus becomes roughened and the bore begins to corrode. Finally, the bore becomes so enlarged that it allows the gases to escape. The shell does not then acquire its proper rotation, and its flight becomes erratic.

All guns except small ones are now constructed with linings in the tube, which, when the bore is worn out, are removed and replaced by new ones. The cost of relining a gun is approximately thirty per cent. of the cost of the gun. There appears to be no limit to the number of times that a gun can be relined. The small arms used in the United States are considered to be worn out after 5,000 to 7,500 rounds have been fired. Small naval guns can be fired about 1,000 times before they are regarded as worn out. Large twelve-inch and fourteen-inch naval guns are considered to have a life, on one lining, of from 150 to 200 rounds. Low velocity guns, such as howitzers and mortars, have correspondingly longer lives than high velocity guns of the same calibre, because the pressure they develop, and hence the temperatures, are lower.

Africa a Virgin Land

Development of North African Empire Expected After the War

When the war in Europe shall have ended, the first great question which peace will bring is that of a food supply for the nations pauperized by battles. There will be an immediate necessity for virgin lands from which huge crops may be taken at small cost, and with it will come the need for new sources of wealth of every sort, says the "World Outlook."

There can be no doubt but that Europe knows where they are to be found. Unquestionably one of the causes of the present war was the need for richer fields for development. France and England, particularly France, had found them. France had looked across the Mediterranean and had found at the very doorway of Europe the making of a great North African Empire. England had looked and found Egypt. Italy had looked and regained Tripoli for the Roman state.

Peace eventually would have resulted in the development of North Africa, but this war will equal a century of peace in that respect. Battered Europe, turning its empty pockets inside out, will cross the Mediterranean and the North African empire will cease to be a dream and will become a reality.

The Voting Age

In Many European Countries the Voter Has More Restrictions Than Here

Anywhere in North America one must have lived 21 years before he can vote. Not so in many other countries.

The 19th votes at 20, but the Austrian in the other half of the empire must be 24. Prussians cannot vote until they are 25 years old, and that is the minimum age limit in a number of German states.

Twenty-five is also the age in Holland, Belgium and Japan. Denmark is a believer in the wisdom that comes with age, hence no one there under 30 can vote. English-speaking races vote at 21.

In many countries soldiers are disfranchised, and under the Portuguese law no domestic servant or government employee had a ballot.

Sam Salter never lived in Belgium, and yet that country has a peculiar system of multiple voting. College graduates, for example, have three votes, and so do many others who fulfill property requirements.

About 300,000 Belgians have each three votes and more than that number have two votes. Failure to vote in Belgium is punishable as a misdemeanor. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Anxious to Settle in Canada

Lance-Sergeant Colin Alexander, of the Royal Highlanders, an interned prisoner of war at the Chateau Doez, Switzerland, has written to London saying how anxiously he and other disabled Canadians there are awaiting news of what Canada means to do to help them to re-establish themselves in Canada after the war. Alexander, whose thigh was fractured, but who is able to do light work, has ambitions which many others in Switzerland share, to settle down as a poultry farmer on a little Canadian place of his own.

Lawyer: Don't worry. I'll see that you get justice.
Client: I am hiring you for justice; I'm hiring you to win the suit.

W. N. U. 1128

OUR OBLIGATION TO OUR ALLIES AND THE SACRIFICES OF WAR

VIEW OF WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE GIVEN AND DONE

No Chapter in the History of National Friendships Has Held Greater Stories Than That Which Records the Reckless Sacrifices of Our Allies During the Early Period of the War

"I think that we shall never be the same people again," said Mr. Hughes, answering the first note of his welcome home. Australians may think with him, and hope with him, that we shall not. We laughed in the sun and followed our prosperous paths with cheerful and childlike arrogance. The first of our men ran bravely, even gayly, to the great game of war, hearing the trumpets and not the groans, seeing the waving banners and not the stricken fields. The knowledge and the pain of long endurance, sorrow and suffering have come to us since then. Surely no man in this country, aloof from war yet redly streaked by war's long fingers, can look back over two years without a sudden flood of almost ashamed gratitude for what other countries have done for it. When the news of war broke upon us two years ago, there were few indeed who looked forward to this time as only the glimmering dawn of the day of release. Britain was to be the avenger. Her might, though long unused, would spring at once to fullest life and crush the despoilers of Belgium and the ravishers of France. Those first black weeks left us gasping and sweating as from a nightmare. Confidence seemed on point of giving way to terrible foreboding. Then the fulfilment of Joffre's bravely patient plans brought a flush of hope, and after that we settled down to his grim nibblings.

In the long and undecided months which followed we comprehended more and more distinctly how we were dependent upon strength outside our own. No chapter in the history of national friendships has held greater stories than that which records the reckless sacrifices of Russia for her allies' sake. She thrust an army lance-like into Prussia—it was too slenderly supported to be called a wedge—with the one purpose of lessening the terrible hammering on our weak lines in the west. The cost-

ly retreat of that army, involving the withdrawal of a line stretching north and south half across Europe never shook for a moment Russia's sacrificial loyalty. Belgium and Serbia have been destroyed, France has been bled fearfully, great wounds have been torn in the vast territory of Russia and Italy has flung millions in men and money into the whirlpool of war. Each of these nations has been drawn by necessity or policy into the struggle. While that fact is plain enough, we will not attempt meanly to disguise from ourselves the circumstance that their warring has achieved our preservation. Not Britain, nor any of the great nations now linked with her, could have withstood singly the fell preparations of the Germans.

Now, in our own countries, a great measure of strength and order has been wrought out of military nothingness. Though Kitchener has gone, his work remains. We believe that we see victory ahead of us, but we see, too, the pitiful price that has yet to be paid. Slowly we have dragged ourselves, through many little discords, to unity. It is our turn and our chance to repay our great and gallant friends. To this end Britain herself has given all. Her dominions have given much. To say that Australia could yet give more is not to decry the nobleness and unselfishness of hundreds of thousands of brave men. Individual sacrifices have been innumerable and wonderful. Britain, in calling upon every fit man to serve his turn, has made, as a nation, the supreme sacrifice, and paid her honest debt to the men who first stood to arms. And we—alas, we are laggards!—Sydney Sun.

"I am going to see your father about you," said a teacher to a boy who had exhausted her patience.
"If you do you'll never come back."
"Why?" demanded the teacher.
"Cause pa's dead."

A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—MRS. MARGARET GRASSMAN, 759 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—MRS. GEORGE A. DUNBAR, 17 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.

Eric, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—MRS. E. KISSLING, 931 East 24th St., Eric, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.



Instant Relief for Biliousness

and other Liver Troubles

The astonishing efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is due to its soothing effect upon the liver and bowels. It gives strength to the organs and helps them back to health and natural action. In other words it enables the system to cure itself. Don't weaken your liver with purgative pills or morning salts, don't get the salt-taking habit; let Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief bring you natural and therefore lasting cure.

Dr. CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.Sc., F.R.M.S., a well-known British Scientist, writes:—"Never take Salines or Purgatives for Constipation—to force Bowel action is to aggravate the trouble and create the Constipation habit. I recommend as a superior and convenient treatment Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

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Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS, ANTACIDS, CARMINATIVES, LAXATIVES

The Oldest Prairie Province

Brief Sketch of the Development of
Manitoba From the Period of
Early Settlement

He is a redoubtable, nomadic Indian, a hunter of several centuries. This sole occupancy continued until the middle years of the seventeenth century. At this period, startling intelligence of a vast domain westward of the Great Lakes became a feature of absorbing interest within the mercantile arena of London. In accordance with the reports, an enormity of wealth lay awaiting the white man's advent. Hence in 1668 a body of intrepid individuals determined to investigate; as a result of this movement, the Honorable Company of Gentlemen Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay was constituted. Thus Rupert's Land received recognition as a unit of the British Empire.

Upwards of one hundred years passed away. The Great Company with sundry rival traders for the Indian's peltries, remained in possession. In 1805, Alexander Mackenzie, founder of the Montreal fur dealers known as the Northwest Company, had further drawn the attention of Britain to the possibilities of Western Canada by the publication of a book describing his travels. A copy of this volume was received by the Earl of Selkirk; perusal of its pages convinced the Scottish landowner that the Red River district presented a favorable opportunity to the colonist. To further this migration, a grant of one hundred and ten thousand square miles of land on the Red and Assiniboine rivers was obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. In 1812, the first group of settlers, 70 in number, arrived at Rupert's Land.

A seventh decade of the nineteenth century was reached. The colony was emerging from a period of sterility for which various causes were attributable. At the estuary of the Assiniboine River stood Fort Garry, chief post of the great company. A number of enterprising men were now resident in the environments of the Fort; progress was slow, yet assuredly entering within the territory. For several years a government had assumed control of affairs; the seat of this legislative body was then known as Winnipeg, which in April, 1874, received the dignity of civic incorporation. And thus Fort Garry, once the trading place of Indian and trapper, passed away into eras of gradual advancement.

The closing years of this decade (1877-79) witnessed the initial process of a great transformation scene. The steel highway of commerce had reached Emerson, a busy town at the border line of Manitoba with the United States. From Western Ontario came a sprinkling of sturdy yeomen; a majority of these located in Central and Southern Manitoba. At a three years' later date, 1882, mercantile and financial interests of the old and new hemispheres were glancing towards the city of Winnipeg. A veritable influx of home-seekers, land speculators and kindred occupations arrived. Men dreamed of gold; a boom of inflated values followed; collapse of the bubble was, however, inevitable. The summer of 1885 ushered in a closure of the strained financial attitude; the rails of the Canadian Pacific linked Winnipeg with an exterior world; confidence in the city and provincial futurity was restored. For several years following, the census statistics displayed signs of a steady immigration; towns and villages arose amid huge acreage of the agricultural domain.

The twentieth century has placed Manitoba on the pedestal of solidity. In 1916, the city of Winnipeg represents the third largest centre of this Dominion.

The province of Manitoba has passed the experimental stage. Much of her resources yet remain undeveloped. The fisheries of lakes in the northern confines constitute a financial figure of enormity; forestic areas are beyond the dreams of avarice; free land grants of one hundred and sixty acres can furnish sustenance for millions of an immigration.

Within the not distant futurity, Manitoba's prairies will be recognized as the "greatest bread basket" of the civilized world.—J. D. A. Evans

Steel on Hudson Bay Road Is Now at Mile 300

Scarcity of Steel and Labor Is Com-
plained of, But Road Will Be
Completed Next Year

Steel has now reached mile 300 on the Hudson's Bay railway. W. J. Young, of the construction staff, who has been in the Pas recently, declares that given "a fair show in labor and rail supplies, the Hudson's Bay road will positively be in the bay port one year hence." There has been some scarcity of labor, according to reports, and also some difficulty in getting steel rails. The steel laid recently has been gathered from sidings not required at present. At mile 185 there is an historic spot where there is a portage known as Portage avenue. Sir John Franklin, who mentions the portage in his book, came down the river with his party and crossed at Thicket Portage. The Indians of the north have used the portage for hundreds of years on their way to and from Norway House, Cross Lake and Nelson House. Now there is a trading post and a sawmill, also a fox ranch.

The British Soldier

Tenacity and Cheerfulness of Tommy
Atkins Eulogized by the French

A distinguished French journalist has been attempting to depict and analyze the British soldier for the information of his countrymen, and we may be permitted to recognize the result as just without being suspected of undue vanity. The fact is that we have all come to regard our soldiers as excelling the national average in the essential virtues, and we may join in admiration and praise of them as if they were not our countrymen or our own flesh and blood. When the Frenchman tells us that they are young with the youth of a vigorous nation hardly yet conscious of its destiny, we see that it is so; their splendid confidence in themselves and their origin, their eagerness and their buoyancy bubbling over in all kinds of extra service to their French hosts, their tenacity and recklessness of the chances of war proclaim the assured role of their race in world history with more authority than the psychological theories of the most Teutonic professors could assume. They cultivate cleanliness without and within, and in war they are "irreducibly tenacious." Could there be any tribute higher than this from France? Khaki has an uplifting influence and so has experience of war, and those of us who remain at home will have to see to it that before the declaration of peace we become worthy of our national exemplars and heroes.—From the London Chronicle.

Compromise Impossible

Peace Talk Useless From Those Who
Openly Avow Contempt for
Public Faith

Every fresh crime which the German militarists have committed has furthered the transformation of our national temper. Every lie, every perversion and sophistry which they have put forward in palliation or excuse of such crimes has revealed to us more fatally the depth of their moral depravity and the abyss which cuts them off from other men. The wild exultation of their press in the foulest of these black deeds has shocked and revolted us; but it is the cold, pedantic official apologies for them which have convinced us that the soul of this state is reprobate, and its conscience perverted and seared past hope of repentance and of amendment. Compromise is impossible with an enemy whose military system directs the perpetration of enormities at which humanity shudders, which makes the massacre of unoffending civilians, the slaughter of women and little children, the slavery of populations, the forcible abduction of young girls from their homes, wanton cruelty to helpless prisoners, loot, arson and judicial murder, the accepted incidents of war. "Peace talk" is impossible with those who openly avow their contempt for public faith. The whole scheme of thought, the whole moral atmosphere which sanctions, condones, and rejoices in these things is a standing menace to all right and to all progress. The highest interests of humanity imperiously require its utter extirpation from the minds it darkens and debases, lest its triumph should contaminate the future of mankind.—From the London Times.

About Heligoland

Germany's Naval Base a Haven of
Refuge for Pursued War
Vessels

In 1890 Heligoland was formally ceded to Germany in return for concessions made to Britain in East Africa. This small island in the North Sea was taken from the Danes by the British in 1807 and made a depot for British merchandise; it remained for 83 years in the possession of Great Britain and then was ceded to Germany in 1890, since which time it has been strongly fortified and is now the base for the German navy.

Heligoland, situated 28 miles northwest of the mouth of the Elbe, consists of a steep, rocky plateau with a strip of firm sand at its southeast foot. The laws are the old Frisian code. North Frisian is the native tongue, but German is currently spoken. The fishers are Frisian, a tall and muscular race of hardy seamen, simple and primitive in their habits and holding land-labor in contempt. The merchant class consists of immigrants from Hamburg and other places on the mainland, or their descendants. As an advanced naval base, it has been made great use of by the German navy during the present war, especially as a haven of refuge when Beatty's scouts have been in pursuit. According to tradition, Heligoland was once vastly larger, great tracts of country having been swallowed up by the sea between A. D. 700 and the end of the 17th century. During the last 26 years denuding agencies have been at work which have reduced the area of the island by one-fourth. Heligoland was anciently sacred to the goddess Hertha and Christianity was first preached there by St. Willibrod in the 7th century.

"What makes you sit there and toot that horn?"

"Charley told me to," said the fair one, "so I won't hear the things he says while he's fixing the machine."

Wonderful Aerial Feat

Military Airman in London Shows
Extraordinary Developments
in Aviation

Extraordinary developments in aviation under war pressure were shown in a performance given recently by a military airman in the neighborhood of London for funds for war hospitals. As the story goes, Lieutenant Robinson, V.C., looped the loop three times in his joy after destroying the Zeppelin L-21.

The performer in question began his stunt high in the air, and made his big biplane do some wonderful bird-like evolutions. It was like figure skating, if you can imagine a skater turning somersaults. By way of varying his intricate patterns, he dived, turned over, and shot up again. He looped the loop twenty-three times, getting lower each time, until he was too near the upturned faces for nervous watchers. It was a dance in the air as quick and sure as the sportive flight of a swallow at evening.

The flight of aeroplanes over London, which was once illegal, owing to fear of possible descent upon some thickly populated quarter, nowadays is no uncommon incident, and in certain districts not far from the metropolis swarms of aeroplanes of various types can be seen in the air at any time, making speed and performing evolutions thought impossible a couple of years ago.

Experts declare that when peace comes the application of aeroplanes to ordinary purposes of life will bring many surprises.

Growth of the C. P. R.

Its Policies Are of World-Wide Im-
port and Significance

If all the trackage over which the Canadian Pacific has control—that is, all the leased lines, or lines taken bodily over, or with running rights—be included in a grand total, the company operates today 20,000 miles of tracks. This fact alone would tell of the bigness of the corporation which thirty years ago issued its first annual statement on a sheet of note-paper. The company owns 100,000 miles of telegraph; 10,000,000 acres of unsold lands, worth \$200,000,000; and controls shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons. One of the notable features of the great corporation is that it takes account of so many things which, at the first blush, might not seem to be related to railway transportation. The comfort of the inner man on the trains is, of course, of prime moment, but note how the Canadian Pacific Railway went out of its way to provide dietetic gastronomy. The railway company milks its own cows, and makes its own soap. It bakes its own bread; and it bores a tunnel through the mountains above the clouds. It grows its own potatoes, and its policies are of world-wide import and significance.

Caring for Belgians

British Are Feeding the Germans
Indirectly

Nothing could be more anomalous than the British Empire should be subscribing at the rate of seven and a half million pounds sterling a year to feed a population within territory held by the enemy. A million and a half of that money is in the form of voluntary public subscriptions and six millions represents the Government's subsidy. We are actually contributing to the resources of the Neutral Commission six times as much as the United States. It would be given cheerfully if we felt quite sure that it was not helping the enemy. If the Germans fed the people whom they have dispossessed of their means of feeding themselves there would be less food available for the Germans.

If we looked at the feeding of the Belgians as a measure of affecting the course of war, it would be more to our advantage that German authority in Belgium be surrounded by a starving, desperate and rebellious populace than by a populace enabled by our generosity to await its deliverance at least in physical comfort.

The Belgian Government are bound to see that their people at home are fed. Belgium is one of the Allies, and we are bound to preserve that brave nation.

It is unfortunate that our help given to Belgium should be partially diverted by the Germans in occupation to their advantage, but we cannot on that account withdraw our help. All that we can do is urge the Neutral Commission to see to it that the supplies that are so generously provided do not find their way into the stores of the enemies.—London Chronicle.

Girls in Demand in Falklands

The inhabitants of the Falkland islands are a prosperous race, noted for their hospitality. Living is cheap in the islands, and all kinds of English fruits and vegetables abound there. There are, however, two great drawbacks to life in the Falklands. The climate is never really warm and fires have to be kept up all the year round. Servants are procured with difficulty. Most people import them from England, but as English girls are frequently snapped up and married as soon as they land they have to sign an agreement to remain in service three years. If they break it in order to marry the husband has to pay the passage out from England of another servant to replace his wife.—London Chronicle.

Urge Canada to Train Disabled Warriors

More Extensive Plans Are Needed
in Great Britain

Canada is preparing plans for vocational, industrial and agricultural training of soldiers incapacitated by wounds or illness, and the British War Office has established a number of so-called Command Depots for the re-education of disabled men who may be fitted again for soldiering.

The system was introduced by Major R. Tait Mackenzie, a Canadian by birth, but professor of physical training at the University of Pennsylvania, who is now in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

It is now being urged upon the British Army Council that somewhat similar training centres should forthwith be established for men incapable of further soldiering, and discharged, owing to the loss of limbs or sight, or otherwise.

James Robertson, who has just returned from France, where he has been carefully investigating the French methods for the re-education of disabled soldiers, is now pursuing similar inquiries in London with a view to an immediate report to the Canadian authorities.

The London Times strongly urges that far more extensive use be made of the period of convalescence to teach disabled soldiers useful civil employment, saying military discipline should be maintained until educational treatment has accomplished all that is possible in restoring earning capacity.

Moving the Western Grain

C.N.R. Transported Over One Hun-
dred and Thirty Million Bushels
During the Past Year

Western Canada's crop year commenced on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September those chiefly interested in the marketing of the crop collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare with those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of interest wider than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer, they surpass in interest the latest fiction. To the business section they speak of obligations met and credits renewed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a revival of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways they provoke reminiscences of days and nights on the road, and continuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in motion while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West. This is an increase of 69,828 cars over the total of the last previous year and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the figures mean really that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before would constitute a train continuing without a break from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year which ended with August last, the same elevator handled 53,884,360 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531, or more than twice the loadings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

Not Love Letters

On many German prisoners captured by the French and British, letters such as the following, dated from Breslau, are found:

Let us have peace quickly. Last week we almost had a revolution here on account of the potatoes.

Another letter from Winden says: I suppose that you have heard about the troubles that occurred in the mining basin. Almost every day troops are coming from Essea to suppress riots.

A letter from Porow says: At Kiel there were many manifestations in the ironworks. The workmen refused to work. You can guess what happened. I cannot write to you anything more on that subject for fear of getting into trouble.

A letter from Berlin says: We can sum up the situation by saying everyone here now wishes for peace. Up to now the only aim we have accomplished is the sacrifice of human lives, and this for what and for whom?

New York to London

Possible That Journey May Yet Be
Made By Land

The old project of a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, to link England and France, has been revived. Leading men in both nations see that if such a tunnel existed British troops and munitions and military supplies could be sent through it safely, and this would release a fleet of war vessels and transports on duty in the Channel and let them work elsewhere. It seems probable now that as soon as the war is over the tunnel will be built. It is estimated that such a tunnel would be thirty-five miles long and would cost \$50,000,000, says the Kansas City "Star."

When King Edward opened the great Forth Bridge in Scotland, a London artist drew a picture of a train crossing it, bound south, and bearing this prophetic legend: "Through train—Aberdeen, London, Dover, Channel Tunnel, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Alaska, Canada, New York."

A dream? Yes; but they said Goethe, the German poet, was dreaming when he prophesied that some day a canal would cut the Isthmus of Suez, another would unite the Atlantic and Pacific at Panama and a third would join the Danube and the Rhone. All three have been accomplished.

And who will assert that the time will not come when through passage may not be booked from New York City, or from Kansas City, by way of Canada and Alaska, across the narrow Behring Straits by bridge, which has been declared to be wholly practicable, thence by rail to Vladivostok, to Petrograd, by the Siberian Railway, to Berlin, Paris and through the Channel Tunnel to London? Such a line would connect all of Europe with America by a land route. And, when the North and South American Railway has been built, and the Cape-to-Cairo road is finished, transvering Africa its full length from north to south, the traveller from Patagonia, having reached Berlin without wetting his feet, could go on, dry shod, by way of the new Berlin-to-Baghdad railway, the building of which was interrupted by the war across the Bosphorus bridge into Asia, by rail, down through Palestine to Suez by the new German military railway, now almost finished from there to Cairo, and across Africa to Cape-town.

Thus would the two Americas, Asia, Europe and Africa, be linked together by a chain of steel, unbroken in its whole length, and a through train could be sent almost around the world, traversing every continent except one—Australia.—Post Express, Rochester.

British Failure

Britain Has Accomplished Something
in the War, Despite Her
Plodding Ways

There is one of the New York papers which can seldom refer to the war without speaking of "British failure," "British blunder," or "British delay." This has moved a correspondent to write in protest to another paper, the New York Times, adding: "The saddest part of all this is that the thick-headed British don't seem to realize that they are falling down on the job. They just go plodding along, controlling the seas, furnishing an army of four or five million or so, lending their hard-battling partners a few hundred million now and then, starting up five or six thousand factories so that they and their Allies shall have plenty of cannon and shells, and seizing a mere detail of a million square miles of German colonies—all the while keeping the wheels of commerce moving so that our dear old United States can build up its foreign trade to the extent of several millions by virtue of British shipping. Certainly a parlous state of affairs." Yes, isn't it awful? And then, again, the British navy has gone on trapping and destroying German submarines till now one hardly dares put its nose out of harbor, never realizing that their work was quite superfluous because President Wilson was protecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants with notes from Washington.—Montreal Herald.

The Songs of the Jutland Battle

"I went below and laid out my instruments, thinking there might be some wounded, and placed my lint and bandages handy," says a surgeon—whose ship was sunk in the battle of Jutland—in a recent issue of "The Journal of Great Deeds." "However, very soon I was called up on deck, for we had no wounded, and all through the battle I was wheeling shells from the lift to the guns. You think you're brave till you see men fighting. The commander stood on the bridge, smoking his pipe, a man beside him with a megaphone to call out his orders. His eyes were everywhere at once—above, around, below. The men sang 'Tipperary' as they manned the guns, and you could hear the stokers singing 'Keep the Home Fires Burning' as they shovelled on the coal below, when the fearful noise of the guns would let you hear anything. After a time our ship was badly hit, and heeled over."

Diner: This is a very small piece of chicken you have given me, waiter. Waiter: Yes, sir, but you will find it will take you a long time to eat it."

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Bargains

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which we have decided to sacrifice in preference to cancelling

Bring Your Calendars and Pictures to us
and get them framed, while we are here

Horse Blankets

\$7.00 Blankets. Now for
\$5.50 Pair

Threshing has Started

Let us Supply
Your Wants

**Paint, Oils, Roofing, Building Paper,
Stoves, Furniture and Graniteware**

All are going at prices that will please you

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN
DIDSBURY, ALTA.



Going!
Going!

Lan-
terns

85c

Globes
3 for
25c

LAMPS

Of All Kinds
Are Selling Fast

Men's Week at the Store that Satisfies

Our stock of Men's Furnishings is up to the minute, in styles and assortment. Everything that a well dressed man requires, you will find on show at our store.

We have a well selected stock of **MEN'S SUITS** ranging in price from \$10 to \$22. With each suit purchased on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, we will give Free of Charge one of our new Eastern Caps, value \$1.50
OVERCOATS in Latest Styles, \$15 to \$22

See our window for correct styles and lasts in **MEN'S FINE SHOES**. We have just opened out a nice selection of shoes from "Jas. Muir & Co." These shoes give good service. Prices range from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per pair.

MEN'S NECKWEAR, regular 75c line of new ties, on sale at 50c each

Stanfield's Underwear for men. We sell the "Green Label" for \$2.75 per suit. Every garment stamped "Stanfield's." Other makes including "Robin Hood" "Penman's" and "Tiger Brand" in stock.

Men's Mackinaw Coats in green, red, blue, grey and brown plaids, prices \$6.50 to \$9.00 each

Sheep Lined Coats \$6.50 to \$11 each **Overalls and Smocks**, \$1.25 each

A large range of Men's Gloves, Mitts, and Pullovers, at low prices

Sweater Coats, prices from \$2.75 to 6.00. All new stock.

Our new stock of **Shirts** has arrived and contains a nice assortment of patterns, prices range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each

"Men," we invite you to call and look our stock over, and we will convince you that the quality and prices of our goods are right

PHONE 42

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42

The Scarlet Feather

By HOUGHTON TOWNLEY
(Copyright, 1900 by W. J. Watt & Co.)

CHAPTER XVII.

Mrs. Swinton Goes Home

WHEN the love of wife conflicts with the love of child, a father is between the horns of a dilemma. The woman was living; the boy dead. The arguments were overpoweringly plausible. Mrs. Swinton had her life to live through; whereas Dick's trials were ended. And would a suspicious world believe he shared his wife's plunder without knowing how it was obtained? In addition, Netty's future would certainly be overshadowed to a cruel extent.

The arguments of the woman were, indeed, unanswerable; the misery of it was that the whole thing resolved itself into a simple question of right and wrong. As a clergyman of the church he could not countenance a lie, live a lie, and stand idly by while Herresford compelled the bank to refund the money stolen from them by his wife.

He had naturally argued the matter out with her, in love, in anger, in piteous appeal. It always came around to the same thing in the end—a compromise. The seven thousand dollars must be paid to the miser, if it took the rest of their lives to raise it; if they starved, and denied themselves common necessities. And Herresford must say that he drew the checks for innocent Dick.

His wife agreed with him on these points; but on the question of confessing their sin—their joint sin it had become now—she was obdurate. She had yielded to his entreaties so far as to face the ordeal of an interview with her father, she agreed to the most painful economies; but further she would not go.

If Herresford consented to add lie to lie, and to exonerate Dick by acknowledging the checks, all might yet be well.

Now, when his wife came in, with flushed face and lips working in anger, he cried out, tremulously:

"Well, Mary?"

"It is useless, worse than useless!" she answered. "He is quite impossible, as I told you."

"Then, he will not lend us the money?"

"No, indeed, no. Worse, John, he knows."

"Knows what?"

"That I did it. He understood Dick well enough, in spite of his wicked abuse of him, and he had made him his heir. He accused me of altering the checks, and—I couldn't deny it."

"Mary! Mary! You have ruined all. He will denounce us."

"No, he doesn't intend to do that, John. He knows the torture we are enduring, and he wants to go on. He means to let the bank lose the money."

"Then, the burden of the guilt still rests on the shoulders of our dead son."

"Oh, don't, John—don't put it like that! I've borne enough—I can't bear much more. I think I'm going mad. My brain throbs, everything goes dim before my sight, and my heart leaps, and shooting pains—"

She tottered forward into her husband's arms. He clasped her close, drawing her to him and pressing kisses on her cheeks.

"My darling, my darling, be strong. It is not ended yet."

"Take me home, John—take me home!" she sobbed.

"No, I'll see the old man myself."

"John! John! It'll do no good—I beseech you! I cannot trust you out of my sight. I never know what you may do or what you will say. I know it's hard for you to go against your principles; but you mustn't absolutely kill me. I should die, John, if you played traitor to me, your wife, and allowed me to be sent to jail."

"Don't Mary—don't!" he groaned.

"When a man leaves his father and mother, he cleaves unto his wife; and when I left my home, John, I was faithful and true to you. It was for you that I stooped to the trick which I now realize was a crime which my father uses as a whip to lash me with. We must live it down, John. The bank people are rich. It won't hurt them much—whereas confession would annihilate us."

"The money must be paid back," he cried resolutely, striking the air with his clenched fist, while he held her to him with the other arm.

"It's impossible, John, impossible. We cannot pay back without explaining why."

"We must atone—for Dick's sake. No man shall say that our son robbed him of money without compensation from us, his parents. Let us go home, Mary, and begin from to-day. The rectory must be given up. It must be let furnished, and the servants dismissed. We must go into some cheap place."

"Yes, let us go home, John. You'll talk more reasonably there, and see things in another light."

The man listened, and allowed himself to be led. This was as it had been always; but it could not go on forever. Deep down in John Swinton's vacillating nature, there was the spirit of a martyr.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Second Proposal

Dora was undetermined in her attitude toward Dick's enemy, who, for her sake, was ready to become his friend and save his name from public disgrace. She had a poor opinion of a man who was willing to further his own suit by making concessions to a rival, even though that rival were dead; but her attitude of mind toward Dick was changing slowly under outside influence—as it was bound to do with a clear-headed girl, trained to the strict code

of honor that exists among military men concerning other people's money. A soldier who had committed forgery could never hold up his head again in the eyes of his regiment, or of the woman he loved. He voluntarily made himself an outcast.

The colonel did not fail to drive home the inevitable moral, and congratulated himself upon his daughter's escape. Dora was obliged to acknowledge that Dick, if not a villain, was at least a fool. The sorrow he had brought upon his father and mother was alone sufficient to warrant the heartiest condemnation. The colonel was never tired of commenting on the awful change in the mother's appearance and the blight upon John Swinton, who went about like a condemned man, evading his friends, and scarcely daring to look his parishioners in the face.

There had been talk of a memorial service in the parish church, but nothing came of it. Its abandonment was looked upon as a tacit recognition of a painful situation, which would only be augmented by a public parade of sorrow.

Ormsby treated Dora with the greatest consideration. No lover could have been more sympathetic—not a word of Dick Swinton or the seven thousand dollars. He laid himself out to please, and self-confidence made him almost gay—if gaiety could ever be associated with a man so sombre and so proud. The colonel persisted in throwing his daughter and the banker to-

As the colonel remained in the doorway, still staring, Dora turned her head with a smile.

"What are you looking at, father?"

"I was only thinking," said the colonel, bluntly, "what a magnificent pair you two would make if you would only join forces, instead of always fencing and standing on ceremony like two proud peacocks."

"My minds requires no making up, colonel," responded Ormsby quickly, with an appealing, almost humble glance at Dora.

"Father, what nonsense you talk!" cried she, changing color and trembling so much that the cigarettes spilled upon the floor.

The colonel shut the door without further comment, and left them alone. "How stupid of me," murmured Dora, seeking to cover her confusion by picking up the cigarettes.

"I shall not allow you," he murmured, seizing her arm in a strong grip, gently but firmly, and raising her. "I am ever at your service. You know that."

"Let go my arm, please."

"May I not take the other one as well, and look into your eyes, and ask you the question which has been in my mind for days?"

"It is useless, Mr. Ormsby. Let me go."

"No!" he cried, coming quite close and surveying her with a glance so intense that she shrank away fright-

like this, and make scenes, and behave like a schoolgirl."

"I'm making headway," was Ormsby's thought, "or she wouldn't take the trouble to excuse herself."

"I think you are the most sensible girl I ever met, Dora."

"You have no right to call me Dora."

"In future, I shall do just as I choose. You know your father's wishes—you know mine. I am patient, I can wait. After to-night, you are mine always and for ever. Some day you will be my wife, and, instead of sitting apart from me over there, you will be here by my side, holding my hand."

"Never!" she cried, starting up, and emphasising her determination by a blow with her hand upon the music lying on the piano top.

"Ah! you feel like that now, Dora, show your sweet reasonableness by playing to me for a little while. I promise I shall not annoy you any further."

"I don't feel like playing. You have upset me."

"Then, sit by the fire."

He drew forward a chair of which he knew she was fond, and brought it close to the hearth.

"Come! You used to smoke in the old days. Have a cigarette. It will calm you—if you don't feel inclined to play."

"I would rather play," she faltered.

"Which ever you please."

She settled herself at the piano, and fingered the music irresolutely. She had not touched the keys since Dick's death, and, even if she had been less perturbed to-night, she would not for a moment have contemplated breaking that silence for the sake of Vivian Ormsby, but an extraordinary helplessness had taken possession of her. There was something magnetic about this man whom she feared, and tried to hate, something that compelled her to act against her will and better judgment.

Later, there was a definite announcement: "An engagement has been arranged between Miss Dundas, daughter of Colonel Herbert Dundas, and Vivian Ormsby, eldest son of William Ormsby, the well-known banker."

Letters poured in on every side. Polly Ocklebourne drove over to congratulate Dora in person, and found the affianced bride looking very pale, and by no means happy. Dora hastened to explain that the engagement would be a long one, possibly two years at least—and they laughed at her. The girl had given her consent grudgingly, in half-hearted fashion, with the stipulation that she might possibly withdraw from it. Her father coaxed it out of her. But when people came around and talked of the wedding, and abused her for treating poor Ormsby shabbily by insisting on an engagement of quite unfashionable and absurd length, the thought of what she had done began to terrify her. She knew perfectly well that she did not care for her lover; that, under certain circumstances, she almost hated him. But there was no one she liked better, nor was there any prospect of her dead heart coming to life again at all. And, in the meantime, Ormsby was constantly by her side.

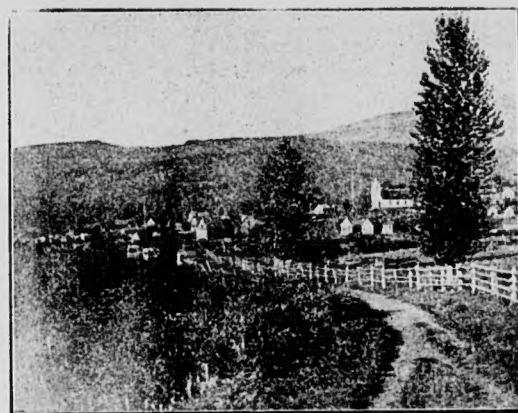
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(To be continued)

SCENES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



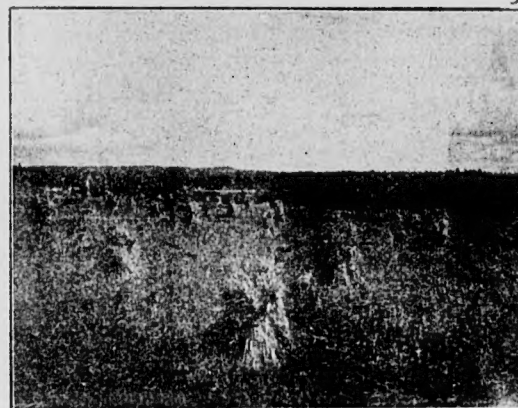
GRASS AND PEAVINE, BULKELEY LAKE



ACVILLGET, B.C.



HAY LAND NEAR MORRISTOWN, B.C.



OAT FIELD AT FRASER LAKE

gether in a most marked fashion, and Ormsby was at much pains to ignore the father's blundering diplomacy.

As a result of his skilled tactics, Dora had ceased to shrink away from him—because she no longer feared that he would make love to her. She laughed at her father's insinuations, because it was easier to laugh than to go away and cry. She put a brave face on things, for Dick's sake. She did not want it to be thought that he had spread around more ruin and misery than already stood to his credit at the rectory. Pride played its part. She supposed Ormsby understood that the idea of his being a lover was absurd. In this she was rudely awakened one evening after the banker had dined at the house.

The colonel pleaded letters to write, and begged Dora to play a little and entertain their guest.

"Ormsby loves a cigarette over the fire, Dora, and he's fond of music. I shall be able to hear you up in the study."

Ormsby added his entreaties, and the colonel left them alone.

Dora was in a black evening gown. It heightened the pallor of her skin, and made her look exceedingly slender and tall. Ormsby, whose clothes always fitted him like a uniform, looked his best in evening dress, with his black hair and dark eyes. His haughty bearing and stern, handsome features went well with the severe lines of his conventional attire. The colonel paused at the door before going out, and looked at the two on whom his hopes were now centred—Ormsby standing on the hearth, straight as a dart, and Dora offering him the cigarette-box with a natural, sweet grace that was instinctive with her. He nodded in approval as he looked. Dora was an unfailing joy to him. She pleased his eye as she might have pleased a lover. He was proud of her, too, of her fearlessness, her tact, her womanliness, and, above all, her air of breeding. She certainly looked charming to-night, a fitting chaperone for the noblest mansion.

"I will not let you go. You are mine—mine! I mean to keep you for ever. I'll shadow you till you die. You shall never cast me off. No other man shall ever approach you as near as I. I will not let him. I would kill him!"

"You are talking nonsense, Mr. Ormsby, and you are hurting my arm."

"To prevent your escaping, I shall encircle you with bands of steel," and he put his arm around her quickly, and held her to him.

"I beg that you will behave decently and sensibly!" she cried, with a sob. "I've given you to understand before that this sort of thing is repugnant to me. Let me go!"

She struck him on the breast with the flat of her hand, and thrust herself away, compelling him to release her. Her anger spent itself in tears, and she hurried across to the piano stool, where she dropped down, feeling more helpless and hopeless than ever in her life before. Her father had given Ormsby the direct hint; and he had proposed again. She could not blame him for that. She could not deny that he was masterful, and handsome, and convincing. There was no escape; and the absurdity of sweeping out of the room in indignation was obvious. He was their guest, and would be their guest as long as her father chose.

The ardent lover held himself in check with wonderful self-possession. He drew forward an armchair, and, dropping into it, picked up the cigarettes from the floor, lighted one, and settled himself calmly to smoke, taking no further notice of her tears. It was better than offering sympathy that would be scorned. It was exactly the right thing at the moment, and Dora saw the wisdom of it and respected him. It lessened her fear; but she cried quietly for a little while; then, drying her tears, she fingered the music on the top of the grand piano idly.

"I'm afraid you think me a very hysterical and stupid person, Mr. Ormsby," she said at last, growing weary of the strained silence and his indifferent nonchalance. "I don't usually cry

She chose the first piece of music at hand—a waltz, a particularly romantic and melancholy refrain, that was soothing to the man in the chair. He sat with his head thrown back, blowing rings of smoke into the air and secretly congratulating himself upon his progress. In imagination, he experienced all the intoxication of the dance, and Dora in his arms, resting heavily upon him. In imagination, he was drawing her closer and closer, her eyes looking into his, and her breath upon his cheek.

He started up and faced her, watching the slender hands gliding over the keys, as if he could keep away no longer; then, he strolled over and stood behind her, ostensibly watching the music. She felt his presence oppressively. He bent lower, as if to scan the notes; yet, she knew that he could not read music. Her fingers faltered, and she looked over her shoulder nervously.

Her eyes met his, and the playing ceased. Those glittering orbs held her as if by a magic spell. She was rendered powerless when he put his arm about her, and touched her lips in a kiss.

Instantly the spell was broken. She started up, and struck him in the face—even as Dick had done.

He only laughed—and apologized. The blow was a very slight one; and it gave him the opportunity of seizing her wrists, and holding her captive for a few moments, until she confessed that she was sorry.

"I'm getting on," he murmured, as he dropped back into the armchair, and lighted another cigarette. "A little more boldness, a rigid determination, a constant repetition of my assurances that she cannot escape me, and she will surrender. They all do. It's the law of nature. The man subdues the woman; and she surrenders at once when her strength is gone."

CHAPTER XIX.

An Unexpected Telegram

As the days wore on, Dora went through many scenes with her father concerning Vivian Ormsby. The

banker pressed his suit remorselessly, yet with a consideration for the girl, which did him the greatest credit. The colonel made no secret of his keen desire for the match; and he informed his friends, as well as Dora, that he looked upon the thing as settled. Naturally, the girl's name was coupled with Ormsby's, and wherever one was invited the other always appeared.

Ormsby showed himself at his best during this period. He would have made no progress at all but for his tactful recognition of the fact that Dora had loved Dick Swinton, and must be treated tenderly on that account. She was grateful to him, for he seemed to be the only one who respected poor Dick's memory. Other people were free in their comments, and remorseless in their condemnation of the criminal act which, as the culmination of a long series of follies, must inevitably have brought him to ruin if he had not chosen to end his life at the war.

Nobody was surprised when the social columns of the newspapers hinted of a coming engagement between the daughter of a well-known soldier and the son of a banker, who came together under romantic circumstances, not unconnected with a regrettable incident.

Later, there was a definite announcement: "An engagement has been arranged between Miss Dundas, daughter of Colonel Herbert Dundas, and Vivian Ormsby, eldest son of William Ormsby, the well-known banker."

Letters poured in on every side. Polly Ocklebourne drove over to congratulate Dora in person, and found the affianced bride looking very pale, and by no means happy. Dora hastened to explain that the engagement would be a long one, possibly two years at least—and they laughed at her. The girl had given her consent grudgingly, in half-hearted fashion, with the stipulation that she might possibly withdraw from it. Her father coaxed it out of her. But when people came around and talked of the wedding, and abused her for treating poor Ormsby shabbily by insisting on an engagement of quite unfashionable and absurd length, the thought of what she had done began to terrify her. She knew perfectly well that she did not care for her lover; that, under certain circumstances, she almost hated him. But there was no one she liked better, nor was there any prospect of her dead heart coming to life again at all. And, in the meantime, Ormsby was constantly by her side.

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(To be continued)

THE NEXT BIG GOLD STRIKE

A Vancouver Rumor has it that There Will be Doings in the Similkameen Next Year

IT is rumored in Vancouver that the next gold excitement will be in the Similkameen, and the rush may take place next spring. "It is hard to get authentic information," writes John P. McConnell in the *Sunset*, "and the air is full of rumors. But this one fact I did nail down. A mining man from Vancouver has been in there several times. He has kept a close mouth, too, but the best-guarded secret will out and as many picks are keeping tabs on it. He has secured some property on Champion Creek, and the story, as it comes to me, says he has a lode of fabulous richness. Samples assayed \$2,000 to the ton. Fancy rock worth a dollar a pound. The metal is in the form of tellurides, the richest form in which gold is mined, except the native metal itself."

"Somewhere in the Tulameen there is a ledge or a series of ledges of rich gold and platinum. The bed of the creek is full of these metals, but it is also full of big boulders, which require modern appliances to handle them. Where these loose metals come from there must be a ledge, and one of these days it will be uncovered. Champion Creek looks likely, because it is low that creek that some of the best finds have been made. Tulameen will be swept with a fine tooth comb next summer, so look out for a big strike and a big boom. Nor is Tulameen the only place. Granite Creek in the older placer days yielded a rich harvest of gold and platinum, and its upper reaches are still rich placers, but, like the Tulameen, difficult to work. Up there, too, there are ledges of gold and platinum to be discovered."

"Then there is Steamboat Camp on the Skagit. I was shown Steamboat ricks in Princeton with the yellow metal clearly visible to the naked eye. There will be something doing on Steamboat next spring. The Similkameen and its branches have greater indications and less prospecting done for lode gold and platinum than any district I know of in British Columbia. It is almost a virgin field for the lode gold and platinum hunter."

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

The best medicine in the world for little ones is the medicine that will promptly cure all their little ills and at the same time can be given the very youngest baby with absolute safety. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They never fail to cure the ills of childhood and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they do not contain one particle of injurious drug. Concerning them Mrs. John Robertson, Streetsville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation with the very best results. They are indeed a valuable medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fire Prevention In Schools

Early Attention of Teachers Required to Safeguard Pupils

The protection of pupils from fire and panic is the first duty of those in charge of schools. Schools will soon be re-opening for the autumn term and the institution of fire drills should be undertaken without delay. The first day of school is not too early for this purpose. Many scholars will be new to the school or, by promotion, will be unaccustomed to their surroundings, and in case of fire or fire alarm disastrous results might follow.

In an eastern city, within ten days after the opening of the last school term, two fires occurred, fortunately during the absence of the pupils. In these schools fire drill had been undertaken at the inception of the term. The occurrence of fires so early in the school term, however, demonstrates the necessity of giving first attention to this form of security to pupils.

The principal and teachers should also familiarize themselves with the school building, noting any dangerous conditions for immediate attention.

Accumulations of papers, disused furniture and school supplies are stored in basements and attics, and, accentuated by deposits of dust, create serious fire danger from spontaneous combustion. Chimneys or pipes passing through attics should be carefully inspected for any cracks or defects from which sparks could be emitted.

The care of waste paper is important. Metal waste paper baskets should be used and the contents burned as soon as the baskets are full; under no circumstances should they be allowed to accumulate. The burning should be done in a safe place, away from frame outbuildings or fences, and should be carried out by either the teacher personally or by some reliable senior pupil.

The heating apparatus, be it stove or furnace, should be carefully examined and placed in fire-safe condition.

Ashes should be kept in metal containers and should never be deposited near frame buildings or wooden fences. Wood should not be placed close to the stove or furnace to dry. This is a very dangerous practice, and has caused many fires.

All doors leading from classrooms, corridors and school buildings should open outward and should never be locked during school hours.

In the larger schools where a janitor is employed it should be a part of his duty to make a daily inspection of the school premises, from basement to attic. This should be imperative and not simply a matter of convenience.

The position of janitor or caretaker of a school is an important one. The custody of valuable property and the protection of many lives are in his keeping. Too often the only qualification for this position is the low salary at which a man may be secured. The position should be made one of ample salary and a reliable and qualified occupant employed; strict attention to duty should then be insisted upon.

There has been a material reduction in the number of school fires during the past few years. In 1913 there were 35 school fire losses, in 1914 there were 26, while in 1915 there were only 11. It is hoped that 1916 will show that, owing to the greater care exercised by those responsible, school fires have been entirely eliminated.

British Sailors Are Ever the Same in Valor

Have Still the Same Quality of Courage as in the Time of Drake

The prestige of the fleet and the nation which it represents never stood higher. When Drake was about to meet the Spanish Armada he wrote to Queen Elizabeth: "I have not in my lifetime known better men and possessed with gallanter minds than your Majesty's people are for the most part which are here gathered together, voluntarily to put their hands and hearts to the finishing of this great piece of work."

Men "who for the defence of your Majesty, our religion, and native country, have resolutely vowed the hazard of their lives." After an interval of nearly three and a half centuries, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet writes in the same sense: "I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the Fleet fills me." Sir John Jellicoe's praise, as he explains, applies to all ranks—those who handled the ships, fought the guns, discharged the torpedoes, and did the hundred and one duties in a man-of-war action, not omitting those who worked with zeal and devotion in the engine-rooms below. In the hour of supreme trial the British Fleet was not found wanting, but won a victory which only narrowly fell short of fulfilling the Nelsonian maxim—Not victory, but annihilation—and may, in spite of that, prove the decisive event of the naval war.—London Telegraph.

"You know, a little learning is a dangerous thing."
"I am worried," replied Farmer Jones. "The professor says Josh isn't even getting that much."

New Wharves for Vancouver

C.P.R. Making an Expenditure of a Million and a Half to Relieve Congestion

The Canadian Pacific has plans for wharves at Vancouver which will cost \$1,500,000. These plans will dovetail into those which the city contemplates to carry out at the port. The latter is growing in value and bigness all the time. There is great complaint from shippers of congestion, for Vancouver is becoming a great port. The city is going to spend \$5,000,000 on wharf extension in the immediate future, and the railway company, on its own account, has plans for a further extension of the wharves which it will use for its own business. Both east and west the Canadian Pacific Railway has now for its shipping interests, facilities which render it absolutely independent—this independence making for better and more efficient service in the ocean-carrying business, which the company has notably extended during the past few years. The fleet of the company now numbers, all told, over 100 vessels; but it has especially strengthened its Atlantic and Trans-Pacific service in latter years—recognizing as it did the possibilities of increased exchange between this continent and Europe and Asia, an intimacy and largeness of communication which, somewhat hurt by the war, are resuming their urgency and importance from day today.

Life in a Submarine

Commander of German Sub Tells of Inconveniences of Under- Sea Life

A graphic picture of what life in a submarine is really like is provided by Lieut.-Commander Claus Hansen, of the German submarine U-16. This lieutenant states that overpowering sleepiness and sea-sickness are the first things which attack new men on the German submarines.

"When," he continued, "the weather or the proximity of the enemy makes it necessary to remain down long, so that the air becomes particularly bad, every man except those actually on duty is ordered to lie down and to remain absolutely quiet, making no unnecessary movement, as movement causes the lungs to use more oxygen, and oxygen must be saved just as the famishing man in the desert tries to make the last drop of water go farthest.

"As there can be no fire, because fire burns oxygen and the electric power from the accumulators is too precious to be wasted for cooking, we have to dine cold when cruising. The chance of a leak Hansen describes as the submarine's greatest enemy, and the crew are always very apprehensive.

U-16 has an orchestra of five pieces—three harmonicas, a triangle and an accordion. The men are not allowed to play harmonicas when down, because they necessitate the use of oxygen.

London Land Values

Where Real Estate Is Higher Than Any Other Place in the World

The recent sale of the Arundell estate in the West End of London, comprising land and buildings on both sides of Arundell street and Pantons street, which fetched \$1,250,000, again calls to mind the amazing value of land in London.

Not long ago a tiny piece of ground at Charing Cross, adjoining the Mall archway, and comprising only 461 1-2 square feet, was sold by the London county council to an insurance company for \$58,685, which works out at \$5,500,000 an acre.

It is in the city, the square mile of which is valued at \$7,250,000,000, however, where land can easily claim the distinction of being the dearest in the world. For property near the centre of the city \$16,250,000 an acre is not an unusual price. Portions of Cannon street, Queen Victoria street, Upper Thames street and St. Mary-at-Hill are said to be worth \$1,250 a square inch, while on Lombard street and King William street land has been sold for \$200, \$250, \$300 and \$350 per square foot freehold.

The three acres on which the Bank of England stands would realize at a low estimate \$35,000,000, for the land adjoining has sold for \$350 and \$400 a square foot.

On King Street, Cheapside \$67.50 a foot was paid for a piece of land last year. Land at the junction of Old Broad street and Threadneedle street changed hands for nearly \$350 a square foot. Land in Cornhill was sold at a price which worked out at \$12,260,115 an acre, while some time ago \$5,000,000 was offered and refused for the site of a church in Austin Friars.—London Tit-Bits.

Pleasant Side of Farming

Show the young men that there is something in farming and more of them will stay on the farm. Many are driven away by the grumblings of the older folks, who see nothing but drudgery in farm life. Talk about the good things in connection with the farm and forget the unpleasant. —Farmer's Advocate.

"Why do you call your place a bungalow?" asked Jobson of his neighbor.
"Well," said the neighbor, "the job was a bungle, and I still owe for it."

Last Year's Grain Surplus

Census Statistics From Western Canada Show Quantity on Hand

The results of an inquiry made by the census and statistics office by means of schedules addressed to its correspondents on crops and the postmasters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show that the following surpluses of wheat, barley and oats remained in farmers' hands on August 31, 1916, out of the crops of 1915: Wheat, 11,997,500 bushels; barley, 1,779,430 bushels; oats, 39,548,300 bushels.

Adding these quantities to the totals in elevators on September 1, the following quantities represent the total estimated carry-over from the crops of 1915 into the crop year of 1916-1917, beginning September 1: Wheat, 27,033,000 bushels; barley, 2,999,500 bushels; oats, 50,605,000 bushels.

Farmers Should Grow Their Own Seed

First-Class Seed Grown on Selected Plot Means More Returns

One of the most important factors upon which successful grain growing depends is the use of pure, clean seed. In order to obtain this, seed selection must be practised every season. Just how much yields can be increased by systematic selection of seed is open to question, but it is certain that several more bushels per acre can be raised if care is taken to sow only first-class seed. Every farmer should have a special clean piece of ground each year on which he is growing selected grain to furnish pure seed for the following year's crop.

For general farm conditions selection is best made in the growing crop. The best types to select are the compact forms and should be made from heads that are fully developed, every spikelet being filled from the bottom to the top, providing they are of good length. Select the best developed heads and the largest grown under equal conditions, because such large heads will contain plump, sound grains. Selection of heads should be made when fully ripe. Choose a warm, dry day if possible. Moisture on the heads, such as there is likely to be in the early morning or in the evening, will cause moulding in the picked heads. Carry a good sized pail on the arm and with a sharp knife cut just below the head. Each pailful may be emptied into a sack. Three or four bags full should be sufficient to give seed for a quarter acre seed plot to provide seed for use on the farm for the succeeding year.

The sacks, half full, should be hung up in a dry, airy place until they can be threshed. A little shaking once in a while will tend to dry up the heads quickly. To thresh place the bags on a hard surface and beat with a stick. When thoroughly threshed the broken heads and chaff may be taken out by a suitable screen shaken over a box or wash tub. Any chaff that falls through with the grain may be separated out by letting it fall from one pan to another on a windy day. All small grain should be screened out, leaving only the best seed for next season's seed plot. This seed will be pure and free from any weed seeds.

Artillery and Thunder

Thunder Has Never Been Heard at a Greater Distance Than Four- teen Miles

During the great battle of Verdun the roar of artillery was said to be audible in Holland, over a hundred miles away, and the guns of Flanders have often been heard in Kent, England.

But it is a most remarkable fact that, although any great roar is always likened to thunder, yet thunder has never been heard fourteen miles from the flash, and some of the severest thunder storms of late years were inaudible seven miles away!

It is interesting and often comforting during thunder to be able to ascertain the distance of the focus of the storm, which as far as personal danger is concerned is all that matters. This can be done by remembering that sound travels at the rate of about 1,125 feet a second, whereas a flash is seen almost simultaneously.

If, therefore, the interval between the sight of the flash and the sound of the thunder be one second, the distance of the flash is 1,125 feet; if two seconds, 2,250 feet; if five seconds, about a mile; if ten seconds, two miles; and if a minute, thirteen miles—a distance at which thunder is very seldom heard.

It may be safely concluded that if any appreciable time elapses between flash and sound the danger is not imminent. The long rumble of thunder is caused by the long track the lightning takes from cloud to earth or from one cloud to the other.

A thunderclap is practically as short lived as a lightning-flash, but it will be readily seen that if the flash traverse a mile there will be a period of about five seconds between the first sounds that strike your ears and the last.—Scientific American.

He: Are you superstitious when thirteen persons sit down to the table at the same time?

She: Well, not superstitious, but I'm sometimes worried if I have cooked only enough for ten.

Boy Scout Notes

Boy Scout Officers Who Have Recently Been Honored by the King

The honor list which has been announced in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's intended departure from Canada includes a name well known to Boy Scouts from end to end of the Dominion—that of Colonel A. P. Sherwood, of Ottawa, the Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scout movement in Canada, upon whom His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer the distinction of Knighthood. Lt.-Col. E. A. Stanton, who has acted for two years past as treasurer of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association, has also been honored with a C.M.G.

Sir Percy Sherwood has been with the Boy Scout movement in Canada as Dominion Commissioner since its inception in 1909. He occupies the important official position as Chief Commissioner of Police for the Dominion, which since the outbreak of the war has been an office of great responsibility. His career as Commissioner of Dominion Police has been one of great distinction. In addition to the foregoing, he is one of the best known militia officers in the country and is at present serving as Commissioner of the Dominion Rifle Association.

When the late Lt.-Col. F. D. Farquhar resigned the Governor-General Secretaryship to go overseas in command of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, he was shortly afterwards succeeded at Government House by Lt.-Col. E. A. Stanton, who also accepted the post which Lt.-Col. Farquhar had relinquished as honorary treasurer of the Boy Scouts' Association. Colonel Stanton had previously seen a great deal of the British Boy Scouts, and during his two years' stay in Canada has travelled extensively with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught both in Eastern and Western Canada. Colonel Stanton has seen military service in the Dongola Expedition in 1886, and in the Nile Expedition in 1897-98-99, and was honored for distinguished service in the battles of Athara and Omdurman. During his service in Egypt under Lord Kitchener he designed the well-known camel postage stamp of the Sudan. He was Governor of Khartoum from 1900 to 1908 and for his services in this capacity was created a Pasha.

Correspondence.—To the Editor, "Canadian Defence".

Sir,—At the present time the writer is Commissioner of the Boy Scouts for the province of Manitoba, and feels that our league might do much to help this movement. To his mind this is one of the best organizations for the improvement of the boy and the making of him a better citizen. Whilst it is not a military organization, it teaches the boy to do his duty to his home, his parents, his brothers and sisters, his school teachers, his church and Sunday school; his city, town or village, his province and state; and a good Scout has always been ready and willing to do his full, fair duty to his country at any and all times, even to laying down his life on his country's altar.

The Manitoba Boy Scouts have furnished the Canadian Overseas forces with everything from a Major-General to a drummer boy; and the overseas forces have received from the Manitoba Boy Scouts everything from a provincial commissioner to a tenderfoot.

Our policy, in a few words, is to fear God, honor the King, keep the ten Commandments, and be British. If we had from ten to twenty thousand Scouts in the province and from twenty-five to fifty thousand in the larger provinces, in a few years' time we should see a wonderful improvement in the citizenship of Canada. Please lend us a hand.—Yours truly, C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg.

The British Spirit

A Slow, Silent, But Relentless Pro- cess That Must Crush the Enemy

Sadly, grimly, the British are going now about their work. There is no hymn of hate in their resources; they have no "Marseillaise"; theirs will be a slow, silent but relentless action. What you have to feel and see is millions of men who are at last awake to the fact that all that means to them, nationally, morally, spiritually, has been threatened. After the tradition of his race and the fashion of his nation the Englishman, millions of him, has now gone out to kill and be killed until the work that is to be done is done. Once that spirit was clear in England, then those of us who believe that all that America as well as all that democracy held best in the world was at stake in this war could afford to roll up the war maps and put aside the battle reports. The incidental changes would mean nothing, and they will mean nothing. "They come so slowly," the Frenchman told you of his allies six months ago, but in saying this he added out of his race consciousness of half a thousand years of Anglo-French conflict, "but when they do come they will never stop." —New York Tribune.

Simpkins: I thought you were working on Johnson's new house?

House Painter: I was going to, but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself.

Simpkins: And did he do it?

House Painter: Yes, that's where he put most of it.

When Germany Will Be Conquered

End of War Will Come When Ambitious Hopes of German Leaders Are Destroyed

Germany will be conquered when Germany is converted. Militarism is a spirit, not merely a form of government, and a spirit can never be changed by conquest, only by conversion; never by force from without, only by a revolution within. There are evident signs that this revolution in public sentiment has begun; that the German people are losing their faith both in the omniscience and omnipotence of the state. This evidence is seen in such publications as "J'accuse" and "Because I Am a German"; in the growing boldness of the Socialistic protests against the conduct of the war; in the growing demands in various quarters for peace; in riots which there is a good reason to believe are more serious than as reported; in the apparent readiness of the government to relinquish the conquest of Belgium and allow its right to exist; in the apologetic defenses of the government by high officials and their appeals to the people to maintain their courage; and in the apparent abandonment by the war party of its militaristic philosophy as interpreted by such writers as Bernhardi.

The Outlook is not looking to the western front, the eastern front, or the Balkans for the determination of this war. It is looking to the growing change in German public opinion, the news of which is allowed to sift through private letters and uncensored telegraph reports. Two weeks after the outbreak of the war the Outlook said: "We believe with Hegel that God has a plan and that history is nothing but the working out of his plan in human affairs. And we believe that the Austrian prime minister and the German emperor have made a fatal mistake in leaving this truth out of their reckoning in their endeavor to destroy the great democratic movement in Europe." That faith we repeat. The end of this war will not come with the end of militarism, nor before. And the end of militarism will come when the German people realize the fatal blunder of the war lords, the falsity of their philosophy, and the futile malice of their purpose. It may come only gradually as the wearing away of the German forces convinces the German people that militarism has failed; it may come suddenly with a disaster to German arms so overwhelming that no explanation can destroy its effect on the mind of the German people. But it will come in Germany when the ambitious hopes of the leaders are destroyed and the people awake to the truth.—From the Outlook, N.Y.

Singleness of Purpose

The Anglo-French Unity is an In- spiring Spectacle

There is an aspect of the Franco-British offensive that one hears nothing about, and that is the complete harmony of the armies of the Allies in their field operations. Never before in history, we believe, have two nations fought side by side in a great war without friction, confusion, cross purposes and heartburnings. There have been mistakes and badly timed movements in the great campaign in France, but nothing was said about them except by critics at the rear, who were more concerned about claiming credit for France or for England, as the case might be, than in doing justice to the commanders and to the spirit of their men.

Ten years ago who would have believed that French and British soldiers would fight side by side like brothers and frankly admire individual prowess without considering the uniform? They do not understand each other's speech, their temperaments are dissimilar, and long the tradition persisted among the common people in England—it had come down from Agincourt and other glorious fields—that a Frenchman was no match for an Englishman. And what is even more to the point, who would have believed that British commanders would cheerfully subordinate themselves to French Generals, and execute the orders given with absolute loyalty, indifferent to reputation and fame, or at least conceal their disappointment that the lion's share of the glory of achievement would go to men whose forefathers were defeated at Waterloo?

It was naturally the hope, and indeed, the expectation of the German General Staff that the Franco-British war machine would not function smoothly; that as the war proceeded the British commanders, who at least had distinguished themselves in little wars, would not get on with General Joffre, who had no prestige as a commander of large bodies of troops, and that the private soldiers of the two armies would not fraternize and fight unselfishly and with equal gallantry for common cause.

There was never a greater misconception. Have men of one race ever gone into battle with more singleness of purpose and higher courage than the soldiers of France and of the British Empire? It has been an inspiring spectacle, and surely the world would never have beheld it if the traditional enemies did not believe their cause was just and that the consequence of failure would be disaster irreparable.—From the New York Sun.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Money From Waste

Glasgow is receiving a fair amount of revenue from the use of waste in a more than usually indirect way. The city has acquired a considerable amount of land, and is fertilizing it with the refuse which cannot be disposed of otherwise. The income from this source last year reached \$15,000.

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other food
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you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)
CHAPTER XIX.

The manner in which Paul Payne received this announcement concerning the detective who was hanging about the grounds of Oare Court struck a blow to Lord Eastling.

Although he knew a good deal, and suspected much more, about the lawless doings of his brother-in-law in the past, the young man had hoped against hope that Paul was now, as he would have put it, "turning straight," and that he was showing at least so much respect to the noble woman he had married as to keep away from questionable dealings now that he was connected by marriage with an honorable family.

Lord Eastling, favorably impressed from the outset by the manners and good temper of Paul Payne, had always been generous in his views of him, and had wished, as much for the man's sake as for Lady Ursula's, that he would live down his past bad record and prove himself at least apparently worthy of the family into which he had married, as an offset against his repudiation by the family into which he was born.

But the events of the past few days had shattered that hope, and Paul's sudden change of color on hearing about the detective in the grounds had made it impossible to doubt that he was still acting in concert with thieves.

Of course, Paul recovered his self-possession immediately, and affected to be much amused by the solemn warning thus given.

"That's awfully interesting by Jove!" said he as he opened the door. "Pasts always are exciting to hear about, aren't they, when they belong to other people?"

With these words he left his brother-in-law, and let himself into the room where Brady Gane was waiting.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Booklet "The Eye Free" ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

A Caustic Beggar

Old Lady: "Here's a penny, my poor man. Tell me, how did you become so destitute?"

Beggar: "I was always like you, mum, a-givin' away vast sums for the pore an' needy."—London Opinion.

Brady, who was fidgeting about impatiently, fidgeting everything in the room, apparently with the object of discovering something which it would be worth while to carry off, dropped the volume bound in red morocco, which he had been turning over, and drew himself up. "Well, where's the stuff?" asked he quickly.

Paul shook his head. It was plain from his looks that he had received a shock, and the other stared at him apprehensively.

"Nothing gone wrong, eh?" said he in a hoarse whisper. "If it has, Syd, it begins to look as if you'd lost your nerve, or something. I'm sick and tired of the way you've kept us hanging round. Come, out with it. What's amiss?"

Paul made an effort to recover his usual calm manner, which impressed his nervous and fidgety confederates so much. But the knowledge that danger had come so very close unnerved him, and his eyes wandered uneasily towards the window as he spoke.

"There's a Yard man in the grounds, on the lookout," said he. "You've been followed, Gane. You must get away as fast as you can, and be sure you don't go straight back to Evans. When you do see him, warn him to be careful."

But before he had come to the end of this speech the expression of the other man had altered somewhat. From interested he had become incredulous and impatient.

"Oh, yes, I dare say!" said he in a mocking tone. "We've had that game played on us already. Won't work the second time, my lord. Not 'alf!"

"What do you mean?" asked Paul, who, however, knew very well.

"Oh, what I mean, your lordship, is as you told me that when I come to see you at the hotel. You said as how there was a fellow on the lookout, and as you couldn't give me the stuff because he was ready for to pounce out on me. You said as I should find his hand on my shoulder before I'd got out of the house, and as he'd call a copper, and give me in charge. 'You mustn't be found with the stuff on you,' says you. And I, like the silly kid I was, let myself be kidded, and went away without the stuff. Lord, how you must have laughed."

Paul, seeing that he had a hard task before him in persuading Gane to go away quietly without the stones, sat down in an armchair, crossed his legs and took out a cigar.

Brady's eyes grew round with indignation.

"Look here," said he, "I'll stand no nonsense. Go and fetch the stuff, and share out. No more larks!"

"I'm not in the humor for larks, I assure you. Neither am I in the humor to be arrested on a charge of being concerned in stealing valuable jewellery. And as that is what would inevitably happen if you were to go out of the house with ten thousand pounds' worth of stones on you, I'm obliged to deny your request, unreasonable as it no doubt seems to you."

Gane moved impatiently. "Stow that bunkum!" growled he. "I wasn't arrested at the hotel when I was fool enough to listen to you, and to let myself be gulled into going away without the pearls you promised us. Well, I was had once, but I'm not having none this time."

Paul shook his head.

"I can't help that. I see the point of your remarks, but the fact that you escaped search once does not induce me to think you would escape a second time. Anyhow, I can't afford to run risks."

"Why not? I can."

Paul laughed not in a conciliatory tone.

"It's not quite the same thing. What are your risks compared to mine?"

"Oh, come now—"

Paul drew himself up and spoke with more emphasis.

"I repeat: what are your risks? What is a term of imprisonment to you? You've done one or two already, and you're as well off in gaol as you are out of it; better. With me it's different. Even you will admit that, I suppose."

"Even me! I like your cheek, Syd."

"Of course you do. It's my cheek, as you call it, that has enabled me to help you in ways that I'm sorry for and ashamed of."

Gane stuck out his chin.

"Oh, so that's it, is it? You're coming the virtuous dodge over us, eh, to get out of giving back our share? What are you going to do with them, eh? Give 'em back again, perhaps? Like what they say you did with the pearls? Is that the new game? Chuckle-headed sort of sport, I call it, and what's more, I don't believe

as you mean to do it. So there now."

Paul shook his head.

"If I were ever so virtuous I couldn't give back the things now, because they don't exist any longer. I've taken the stones out and thrown away the settings—"

"Yes! pretty well that, for a man as is turned so good!"

Paul nodded.

"As you say, it's pretty well for a man turned good. But I'm not good. Don't be afraid, I'm only frightened."

"Frightened!"

The confession was so unexpected that Gane stared.

But Paul nodded again gravely and slowly.

"Yes, it's funk, pure funk, blue funk, that makes me anxious that neither you, nor I, nor Evans should be caught now. A little while ago I think I could have carried it off without so much as minding the penalty. But I couldn't now; I own it." His face grew very grave, and he looked out at the trees and the lawn and the misty landscape beyond, instead of at Gane, as he went on: "I want to turn over a new leaf."

Gane laughed hoarsely, incredulous still.

"Well, turn away as fast as ever you like. We shan't stop you," he cried mockingly. "Only, before you turn, just you hand us over what belongs to us."

"All right. But not now. Listen, Gane, I want to know whether you and Evans will consent to some sort of a new arrangement. You wouldn't get much on the stones, under the circumstances, would you?"

But Gane's face had flushed, and his eyes were protruding.

"No, you don't," cried he with excitement, as he clenched his fist and ground his teeth, and came nearer to Paul in a threatening attitude. "You don't play that game on us. We're not a-going for to take a few sovereigns and leave you to go off with the swag that we've been waiting for our share of this many weeks. We're—"

Paul rose from his chair, and his face assumed that hard look which Gane was more accustomed to in him than to the more amiable expression which he had worn so far that morning.

"All right," he said quietly. "Bluster away. But I'm not going to give you the stones to carry away today, as I know you wouldn't get away without being followed, and if you were followed you would be caught, and if you were caught you'd involve me. I don't pretend to be acting unselfishly."

"I should think not!" jeered Gane at a white heat.

"I'm not a saint."

"Not quite."

"I'm rather the other thing."

"Just about."

"But I can't afford to be found out."

"And suppose I was to go right up to this 'tee—if I could find him," jeered Gane, "and to tell him as there was a fine gentleman in this house with a good haul of jewels as wasn't his own to be accounted for, what then?"

"Then you would probably get locked up as a person suffering from delusions," observed Paul imperturbably.

(To Be Continued.)

Bulletin on Farm Accounts

Valuable Information Contained in a New Bulletin by Prof. G. G. White

"Farm Cost Accounting," is the title of a new bulletin by Prof. G. G. White, of Manitoba Agricultural College. In writing this bulletin, Prof. White treats the question of farm accounts from rather a new angle. He holds that the type of bookkeeping required on a farm differs entirely from ordinary bookkeeping. "The primary object of farm cost accounting," says Prof. White, "is to determine what the farm business as a whole is making or losing each year, what each department is making or losing, and to give such information regarding each as will enable the owner to manage his farm more intelligently by knowing what it is costing him to produce."

After dealing in detail with the whole problem of farm cost accounts, Prof. White includes a number of tables and instructions, such as how to estimate the number of bushels of grain in a bin, amount of hay in a stack, quantity of silage in a silo, data regarding average life of implements, and similar information of general farm interest. A copy of the bulletin may be had free from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture or Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

This Fertile Area of Canada's Hinterland
Described in a New Booklet

The demand for accurate and reliable information with regard to the Peace River country is widespread, and is rapidly becoming more insistent. Any effort, therefore, that may be made to provide this information through official sources is both timely and valuable.

A booklet entitled "The Peace River Country" just issued by the Department of the Interior dealing with this matter deserves to be brought prominently to public attention.

Hitherto those who wished to obtain information with reference to this new land have been dependent on reports of a more or less fragmentary nature, gathered from any source that happened to be available. In compiling authentic information from reliable sources and publishing it in the form of a handy and attractive booklet of fifty pages, the Department has provided a much needed source of information for all who are or who may become interested in the Peace River country.

While a few pioneer settlers have from time to time penetrated this portion of Northern Canada, it has only been within the past few years that it has been possible to regard the great Peace River valley as within the reach of the homeseeker. The almost insurmountable difficulty in taking in supplies and machinery and the corresponding task of marketing the crop rendered this fertile area of Canada's hinterland a veritable "terra incognita."

Although but few have explored this district, many will be surprised to learn that so long ago as 1876

grain from the Peace River captured the trophy in competition with the world at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

The booklet deals with all the subjects which naturally suggest themselves to the average inquirer. Under the headings of Agriculture, Timber, Minerals, Game and Transportation the pamphlet gives a mass of information. Climate and rainfall are also dealt with. Numerous extracts are given from the reports of well-known explorers and scientists who have visited the country, dating from the beginning of last century down to the present day. There is a consensus of opinion among these authorities as to the adaptability of the country to the growth of all grains and root crops. The great amount of sunshine which obtains in these northern latitudes renders vegetation both rapid and luxuriant.

In the Peace River district the seasons change very quickly, so that as soon as the snow passes the ground is ready for seeding. The soil in some places consists of a rich black loam. In others it varies from a blue clay with a top soil of sandy loam—from two to six inches—to a sandy loam much desired by wheat growers.

Vegetables attain a large size. During a large part of the winter season cattle and horses may remain outdoors.

It is a country adapted both to mixed farming and ranching.

A copy of the booklet may be obtained by addressing the Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.



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These polishes contain no acid and will not crack the leather. They preserve the leather and increase the life of your shoes.

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BLACK-WHITE-TAN

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KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

He: When is a joke not a joke?
She: Well?

He: Usually.

"Have you any secrets in your past?" she asked.

"None to speak of," he replied.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



New Competitors in Bacon

Argentina has, in the past nine years, been the best customer of the British Berkshire Society. Russia has also been a fairly free purchaser. The number of competitors in the world's bacon market is increasing and quality will be more than ever the price of pre-eminence when the war is over.

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of Vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

A British Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar had a prominent namesake in Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls during the reign of James I., who married a niece of Bacon, and perhaps knew the key to the notorious "cypher." About him Lord Clarendon tells an amusing story. The unpopular Earl of Portland sat up all night in a barricaded house, with his friends and retainers armed to the teeth, because he had found in his pocket a slip of paper on which was written "Remember Caesar." Next day he found that this referred, not to the assassination of the Roman statesman, but to some preferment promised to a son of Sir Julius Caesar. The tomb of Sir Julius Caesar, with a quaint epitaph in legal phraseology, is among the many curious monuments of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

Little Johnny, who had been studying history but a short time, thought he would give his grandfather a try-out on the subject, and asked:

"Say, Gramp, what great war broke out in 1850?"

The old gentleman laid down his paper and looked thoughtfully at the boy for a moment, and then a sudden light dawned upon him.

"Why," he said, "that was the year I married your grandmother."—Harper's Magazine.



Adds to the Joy of Living---

It isn't alone the deliciously sweet nut-like taste of **Grape-Nuts** that has made the food famous, though taste makes first appeal, and goes a long way.

But with the zestful flavor there is in **Grape-Nuts** the entire nutriment of finest wheat and barley. And this includes the rich mineral elements of the grain, necessary for vigorous health—the greatest joy of life.

Every table should have its daily ration of

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1128

Winter Feeding of Cattle

Low Grade Grain That Can Be Used to Advantage in Feeding

At the present time there are daily passing through the Winnipeg stock yards scores of carloads of stocker and feeder cattle which are on their way from the farms of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the farms of the Central and Central Western States. During the month of August, 4,895 head of cattle of all classes crossed the line from the Winnipeg yards, and this was before the stocker and feeder movement had got under full steam. At the same time, there is in many parts of our own country a good deal of feed that will never be used, some of it grain that is scarcely worth threshing, but that could be used to feed a large number of animals.

This combination of circumstances makes especially timely a new circular on Winter Feeding of Cattle by the Animal Husbandry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College. This circular contains data as to actual results in previous Manitoba feeding experiments, and offers suggestions to those who are open to consider this line of enterprise. A free copy may be had by writing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or Manitoba Agricultural College.

Advice to Dyspeptics Well Worth Following

In the case of dyspepsia, the appetite is variable. Sometimes it is ravenous, again it is often very poor. For this condition there is but one sure remedy—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—which cure quickly and thoroughly.

Sufferers find marked benefit in a day, and as time goes on improvement continues. No other medicine will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They supply the materials and assistance necessary to convert everything eaten into nourishment, into muscle, fibre and energy with which to build up the run-down system.

Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, 25c per box at all dealers.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brice, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Banking Device

Multiple Cheque Is Great Saver of Depositor's Time

The multiple check is the latest banking device to save depositors trouble. It has been brought out by a Boston trust company, and its chief use is to make it possible for a depositor to pay all his monthly bills by drawing one cheque on or about the first of the month.

The new cheque is precisely like the old style cheque, except that its size is much increased to give room at the bottom for writing a list of firms, with the sum set opposite each one which the drawer desires to pay. These are added up, and the cheque for the total, payable to the bank, is duly filled out and signed.

That ends the bother of the depositor, for the bank does the rest. It deposits the sums named to the credit of such payees as happen to be depositors and remits to the others.

The payer may make entry of the firms and amounts paid on the stub of the cheque, or he may enter only the total, saving his statements of account for record.

The plan means more work for the bank and less for the depositor. But the bank gets its reward, no doubt, in the satisfaction of the patron and the consequent attraction of other patrons.

The bank cheque is a wonderful instrument of business. We have become so accustomed to it that we sometimes fail to appreciate its daily miracle. The invention of the multiple cheque shows that the uses to which cheques may be put have by no means been exhausted.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Hinkson: I hear your wife has been taking singing lessons?
Gibbs: Yes.
Hinkson: Well, what do you think of her voice since it's been trained?
Gibbs: It's no better, but there's a lot more of it!

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

They Learn Nothing

Why is it that the idea can never seem to be eradicated from the German mind that the world can be conquered by terror? Why is it that the dreadful lessons of the last two years remain still unlearned by the German?

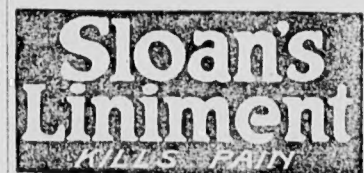
What of good, of profit, of advantage has flowed from the two years in which Germany has built up for her sons the reputation of wild animals throughout the civilized world? Has it aided German armies to conquer France, to take Verdun because German soldiers have outraged French women, slaughtered French children, destroyed the cathedrals, wrecked the homes, defiled the beautiful in northern France?—New York Tribune.

The world's population makes use of 2,500,000 glass eyes in the course of each year.

MOTHER LOVE AIDS SON IN TRENCHES

It Brings Relief to Boy Standing His Watch Deep In Mud.

Once upon a time, only a few months after this terrible world war had begun, Private Bailey, a soldier in the ranks, had stood for days in the trenches "somewhere in France." The cold rains soaked him to the skin; the mud was deep. He had had no rest. Weary and aching with rheumatic pains, he recalled the faith his mother had in Sloan's Liniment. He asked for it in his next letter home. A large bottle was immediately sent him and a few applications killed the pain, once more he was able to stand the severe exposure. He shared this wonderful muscle-soother with his comrades, and they all agreed it was the greatest "reinforcement" that had ever come to their rescue. At your druggist, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.



Western Druggists—Notice

The first cold snap starts rheumatic pains and aches. You feel it in the knees climbing steps or in the back or shoulders. Joints are stiff, muscles are sore, every exertion is a painful reminder. You resign yourself to a session of torture.

But there is relief at hand, Sloan's Liniment, easily applied without rubbing, it quickly penetrates and drives the crippling pain and disabling ache out of your system. Bending and lifting are no longer agony.

Bruises, bumps and sprains following exercise quickly yield to its application and mothers have it handy for the numerous minor injuries to children that are more painful than dangerous. Sloan's Liniment quickly soothes. Lumbago, gout, neuralgia and kindred ills that put grown-ups in misery, chronic cold feet, toothache; in fact, all external pains are banished by Sloan's Liniment, and it does not stain the skin or clog the pores, a disagreeable feature of plasters and ointments.

Britain's Amazing Inventions

The British are manufacturing new war inventions "which would turn the Krupp green with envy," according to Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, who returned to New York recently from a visit to England.

Accorded privileges of inspection by the British Foreign Office, Dr. Rand said he visited munition and ordnance factories and saw "some astounding inventions," but that he was pledged not to disclose their nature.

He found among every class, he said, an intense determination to do all possible to win the war. In one factory he saw 7,000 women at work, uninformed in khaki.

New factories were being built, he said, and existing ones constantly extended.

Cannon and the Clouds

Improbable That Cannonading Has an Appreciable Effect on Rainfall

By a remarkable coincidence the latter half of the year of 1914, and the whole of 1915 and 1916, so far as it has gone, have shown an excessive rainfall in many parts of America and Europe, a state of affairs that has given rise to many surmises concerning the relations between the discharge of great quantities of ammunition at the front in Europe and the heavy fall of moisture. In an address delivered recently before the British Rainfall Association a member of that body pointed out that the processes of nature are so vast that it is highly improbable that even the great gunfire of recent months has had any effect on precipitation. To illustrate this statement it was shown that in one month the excess of rainfall over an area of 58,000 square miles, which includes England and Wales, was 3 1-2 inches. The speaker showed that this large excess represents over thirty billion tons of water and that the minimum quantity of air which must have been carried over England and Wales to transport that water in the form of vapor must have been at least 100 times that amount in weight. Such staggering figures are regarded as evidence that the amount of force required to move masses of this magnitude is far beyond that which can be exerted even by modern nations at war.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Singular thing, isn't it?"
"What?"
"That people who are so different from us seem to be satisfied with themselves."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Ambitious Plans

"Are you prepared to do anything for the heathen?" asked the mission worker.

"I should say we are!" answered the capitalist, proudly. "We've sent some of our best salesmen to China, and I predict that in a short while hundreds of well to do Chinese will be enjoying rides in the best motor cars made in America."—Birmingham Age Herald.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

"What is there about betting on horse races that is so bad for the health?" said young Mrs. Brown.
"I never heard of anything," answered the visitor.
"Didn't you? Every time Charley makes a bet he comes home and says there is something wrong with his system."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

"Talk about cheek!" said the puppy.
"Someone has gone and put up a building right over the place where I buried a bone."

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.



ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY CLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

\$169.00 Make Your Own Electric LIGHT
With this Self-Starting Electric Lighting Plant you can have electric lights in your farm home, country estate, general store, livery barn, skating and curling rinks, at 5 cents or less per day. Compact, simple—wife can operate it. Use electric iron, washers, cleaners, as well as plenty of lamps day or night. Can be run by the engine you have or we can furnish engine. Get light 3 minutes after operating. Tell us your needs. Fully guaranteed. Write a letter, not a postal card, to WESTERN CABLE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

It Doesn't Pay

To buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how small the article is.

With matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.

EDDY'S "SILENT PARLOR" MATCHES

Will save your time and temper, for they are good strikers. SAFE, SURE, and SILENT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR EDDY'S

Affection's Pangs
"Do you love your country?"
"Of course I do," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I don't mind saying that it gets me riled to see my country flitting with people who don't belong to my political party."—Washington Star.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

At an American eating station an old colored man was ringing a bell, and a little dog sat beside him howling dismally. The old man turned to him and said: "What you hollerin' for? You don't have to eat here."



A Carelessly Treated Cold

is the source of most sickness because drugged pills, syrups and alcoholic mixtures are uncertain and unsafe.

Scott's Emulsion has been relied upon by physicians for forty years as the safe and sensible remedy to suppress the cold and build up the enfeebled forces to avert throat and lung troubles.

Don't tolerate alcoholic substitutes, but insist on the Genuine Scott's Emulsion. One bottle usually lasts longer than a cold. Every druggist has it.

13 75

You Are Wanted

to attend a meeting to be held in the
OPERA HOUSE

— ON —

Friday, November 10th

AT 8 P. M.

For the purpose of electing new officers for the local branch of the Patriotic Fund Committee for 1916-17

Besides an excellent programme of songs and musical selections the committee has secured the valuable services of

Dr. M. Clark, M.P., for the Red Deer Constituency and
Lieut. J. A. Clark, of the P.P.C.L.I.

to address the meeting. Do not fail to be present to hear these gentlemen.

Admission: Adults 25c; Children 10c

Proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund

• WATCH FOR LARGE POSTERS

PAY WHEN YOU GRADUATE

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates. We are besieged with hundreds of calls for office help. You will certainly get the best training at the College that is much larger than all local competitors combined, that trained the Champion Accuracy Typist of Canada, the only school with a Court Reporter and Chartered Accountant on its staff.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE
CALGARY

Threshermen!

We have a large stock of
Gasoline, Coal Oil, Oils, Greases, Etc.,
and are agents for the best Belting and
Packing on the market

If You Have Feeder Trouble,

buy a Garden City Self-Governing Feeder

STEAM COAL ON HAND

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Designed this year it will ornament and enhance the good appearance of the tidiest kitchen in all Canada.

McClary's
Kootenay
Range

Come in and I'll show you why the Kootenay stays as good as new long after other ranges have to be repaired or replaced.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. A. Weber and Mrs. L. Wrigglesworth will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Martin of Banff were visiting friends in town over the week end.

r. and Mrs. Benj. Hunsperger of Westcott left on Wednesday for Chilliwack, B. C., where they will spend the winter.

The meeting and concert in the Opera House on Friday night next when Dr. Clarke, M.P., and his gallant son Lieut. Clark of the P.P.C.L.I. will give addresses and will be well worth attending. You should make it a point to be present to hear these gentlemen.

The W.C.T.U. regular monthly meeting will be held at Mrs. (Rev.) Amaker's on Tuesday afternoon, November 14th. A paper will be given by Mrs. Leadbetter on the "New Citizenship." Everybody cordially invited to be present.

Miss Freda Sweet, Miss Mary McKinnon, Miss Dora Acton and Dr. T. E. Redding as well as the Gertz Orchestra have all donated their services free at the Patriotic concert on Friday night and those who attend will have the treat of the season. Admission is reasonable and the house should be packed.

L. J. Kalbfleisch returned from Rochester, Minn., on Wednesday, November 1st, where he has been for the past seven weeks, in the hands of surgeons while being operated on for appendicitis. Louey looks fine after his long trip and is ready once more to take up the business he found necessary to leave for a short time.

The Mountain View Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Fulkerth, on Thursday, November 16th, at 2 p.m. Subjects: "Christmas Gifts," by Mrs. Blain and "Home Made Candy," by Mrs. Archer. Members are requested to bring their favorite recipe. All ladies welcome.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night

Another splendid Red Feather feature in 5 acts, entitled

"The Chief Ranger"

By Chief Actor Harry D. Casey, supported by Olive Golden and an all star cast of Champion Rough Riders of the world. Produced by Jacques Jaccard. A thrilling picture of splendid horsemanship and scenery.

Also a Gold Seal feature
EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT

COMING!

Saturday, Nov. 18

"The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell"

A photo play tribute to England's Joan of Arc—in four acts depicting a Belgian War Drama taken from real life and based on Historical facts. This picture has been engaged at a great expense.

For the benefit of the people coming to town in the afternoon, we will give a

Special Show

at 3 o'clock sharp

Prices 50c and 25c

2 shows at night, commencing at 7 o'clock prompt

5% of all money taken at the door will be donated to the Red Cross Fund, also the War Tax will be paid for on this occasion only by the manager.

Born

LEVAGOOD—On Wednesday, November 8th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Levagood, a son.

GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Desk 50, Calgary.

NOTICE

Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311 was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands by the Court of Confirmation held at Didsbury on the 6th day of October, 1915, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 6th day of January, 1917, the same will be absolutely forfeited for nonpayment of taxes.

Dated at Didsbury this 23rd day of October, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON, Secretary-Treasurer,
Westerdale Rural Municipality No. 311

Part of Sec.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	5thM	Acr.	W. of	Part of Sec.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	5thM	Acr.
S. E.	3	31	2	5			S. E.	16	32	3	5	
N. W.	4	31	2	5			All	23	32	3	5	
N. E.	7	31	2	5			N. W.	30	32	3	5	
N. E.	11	31	2	5			S. E.	3	32	2	5	
S. E.	11	31	2	5			N. W.	11	32	2	5	
S. W.	11	31	2	5			N. E.	26	32	2	5	
N. E.	14	31	2	5			N. W.	26	32	2	5	
S. E.	36	31	2	5			S. W.	22	33	4	5	
N. E.	7	31	3	5			N. E.	26	33	4	5	
N. W.	9	31	3	5			S. W.	30	33	4	5	
N. W.	18	31	3	5			S. E.	36	33	4	5	
N. E.	23	31	3	5			N. E.	36	33	4	5	
N. W.	23	31	3	5			S. E.	12	33	5	5	
S. W.	34	31	3	5			S. E.	14	33	5	5	
S. W.	2	31	4	5			S. W.	14	33	5	5	
N. W.	2	31	4	5			S. E. & S. W.	26	32	2	5	93 1/2
N. E.	4	31	4	5			All	35	32	2	5	
N. W.	10	31	4	5			S. E.	36	32	2	5	
S. W.	15	31	4	5			S. W.	9	33	2	5	
Part S. E.	17	31	4	5	1 1/2		S. E.	10	33	2	5	
N. E.	18	31	4	5			N. W.	11	33	2	5	
S. E.	20	31	4	5			N. E.	27	33	2	5	
S. E.	21	31	4	5			S. E.	27	33	2	5	
N. W.	22	31	4	5			N. W.	30	33	2	5	
S. W.	22	31	4	5			S. W.	36	33	2	5	
N. E.	22	31	4	5			N. E.	12	33	3	5	
S. W.	28	31	4	5			S. W.	24	33	3	5	
S. E.	30	31	4	5			N. E.	24	33	3	5	
S. E.	32	31	4	5			S. E.	26	33	3	5	
N. E.	6	32	4	5			S. E.	27	33	3	5	
S. W.	10	32	4	5			N. E.	28	33	3	5	
S. W.	12	32	4	5			S. W.	28	33	3	5	3
N. E.	16	32	4	5			S. W.	32	33	3	5	
N. E.	30	32	4	5			N. E.	32	33	3	5	
N. W.	9	32	3	5			N. W.	36	33	3	5	
N. E.	9	32	3	5			N. E.	36	33	3	5	
N. W.	12	32	3	5			N. W.	12	33	4	5	



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Didsbury - - - Alberta Business Phone 120



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me. Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

22 years experience. 12 years in Alberta. Will be at Acme, Monday, October 30th; Three Hills, October 31st; Trochu, November 1st, 1916.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121
EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5225



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —141.